

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

The Republican
NEW
OUTFIT.
JANUARY, 1891.

The capacity for the production of
superior work by the addition of the
latest improved machinery, newest
faces of type and a mammoth stock
of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

LEGAL NOTICES

Tax

Assessor's Notice.

SECOND AND LAST ROUND.

I will be at the places the days mentioned below for the purpose of assessing the State, County and Post Taxes for the year 1891, for Calhoun County, State of Alabama.

All persons subject to taxation, under the law, are earnestly requested to meet me promptly at my appointments on this my Second Round, with a full list of property, with its full cash value, with correct numbers of Lands and Town Lots in every case, as required by law. All persons subject to Poll tax will be required to give the correct number of Township and Range they live in.

Beat 17 DeArmanville, Monday March 2.
Beat 12 Choctawhatchie, Tuesday March 3.
Beat 12 Iron City, Wednesday March 4.
Beat 11 White Plains, Thursday March 5.
Beat 10 Rabbit Town, Friday March 6.

Beat 10 Morgan's Store, Saturday March 7.
Beat 16 School House, near Carlton Woolf old place, Monday March 9.

Beat 14 Higginson, Wednesday and Thursday March 11 and 12.

Beat 8 Allups, Friday March 13.

Beat 1 Jacksonville, Monday and Tuesday March 16 and 17.

Beat 5 Four Mile, Wednesday March 18.

Beat 3 Weavers, Thursday March 19.

Beat 13 Ozanna, Friday March 20.

Beat 13 Oxford, Saturday and Monday March 21 and 23.

Beat 2 Gannaways, Tuesday March 24.

Beat 4 Byrums, Wednesday March 25.

Beat 14 Sulphur Spring, Thursday March 26.

Beat 5 Polkville, Friday March 27.

Beat 18 Olatchie, Saturday March 28.

Beat 18 Griffins. Store, Monday March 29.

Beat 6 Peeks Hill, Tuesday March 30.

Beat 7 Hollingsworth's, Wednesday March 31.

Beat 1 Taupa, Thursday April 1.

Beat 2 Alexandria Friday and Saturday April 3 and 4.

Beat 15 Anniston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

J. V. RHODES,
TAX ASSESSOR.

Beat 67-68.

NOTICE NO. 11,277.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., JUN. 7, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on February 23, 1891, viz: John M. Richey, homestead No. 21,239, for $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, T. 12, south R. 9, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William M. Prater, George P. Peace, Duncan Estis, G. Tolman Robertson, all of Allups, Alabama, J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

jan10-67

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Regular Term
February 9th, 1891.

Mrs. L. A. Ford having been removed from office as the administrator of the estate of L. M. Ford, deceased, and required to file an account for final settlement, due on the 5th day of February, 1891, file the account for a final settlement of her administration of said estate and notice is hereby given that the 14th day of March, 1891, is appointed the day on which to examine and pass said account and make said settlement, and all persons interested can appear in this court on the said day above appointed, and contest said account and settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will prosecute any person hiring my boy, Samuel S. Hunter, a minor, unless such person pays me his wages.

PETER FUXIER.

Feb 25 26

Colored.

Legal Notices.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., the undersigned administrator de bonis non of the estate of S. D. McClellan deceased, will sell at public outcry, on Monday 23rd day of March, 1891, on the premises to the highest bidder, the following described land, to-wit: East half of northeast quarter of Section sixteen, Township fourteen, Range eight east, in Calhoun County, Ala., containing eighty acres more or less.

Terms: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, in equal payments with interest from date, in two notes with two approved securities.

B. G. McCLELLAN,
Administrator.

NOTICE NO. 11,578.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

December 16, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on February 2, 1891, viz: George W. S. Loyd, homestead entry No. 16,979, for the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20, T. 15, South of R. 7, East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander H. Simpson, John P. Wakefield, George W. Loyd, George W. Prince, all of Peaceburg, Alabama.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of administration upon the estate of George McClusky, deceased, deceased having been granted under the order of Hon. E. P. Clark, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 13th day of January, 1891, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIZA F. GOTTLIEB,
Adm'tress.

NOTICE NO. 11,366.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY,
ALABAMA, Feb. 2, 1891.]

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on March 28, 1891, viz: Margaret A. Hall, homestead entry No. 21,250 for the less No. 1, Section 31, Township 11, south of Range 9, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William B. Nabors, Benjamin D. Plexow, John N. Stevenson, Jos. N. Nolen, all of Allups, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

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J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF LOT.

Under and by virtue of Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, as Administrator of the estate of Ed. L. Woodward deceased, will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the 23rd day of March 1891, the following Real estate to wit: A certain town lot on depot street, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. Commencing at a point eighty feet east of where Depot street and Depot grounds intersect, being due to the center of the Depot grounds on the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. Co. and running from said point East along the south boundary of Depot street 120 feet; thence south parallel with depot grounds 60 feet; thence west 120 feet, thence north parallel with Depot grounds, 60 feet to point of beginning.

IDA J. WOODWARD,
Administrator.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, February 20th 1891.

This day came W. J. Alexander, Commissioner, heretofore appointed to sell the realty of estate of S. D. Johnson deceased, for division among the joint owners, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the proceeds of the sale of all realty.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 23rd day of March 1891 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at the office in the Court House, said County, on said 23rd day of March 1891, and contest the same, if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

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NEW BARBER SHOP.

I have opened my shop at the Jacksonville Hotel. All those that wish nice shaving and hair cutting will always find me at my shop. My razors will always be kept sharp and my towels clean. I am also prepared to do any kind of ladies work, such as shampooing and trimming bangs. When in need of such work please send for me.

PETER FUXIER.

Colored.

febr 1m

WAYLAI.

"Chip, you'd better start at once. Don't be on the road after dark with so much money about you."

The window was high from the ground, and the disreputable-looking tramp who had entered the garden heard Mr. Stockwell's remark and came to a stop on the gravelled walk.

Neither Mr. Stockwell nor his trusted clerk, Chip Ferris, saw him as he half crouched beneath the open window, from which place their tones were plainly audible.

Mr. Stockwell had the finest grocery store in Lebanon, and Chip Ferris, though only seventeen years old, was his right hand man.

He owned another grocery in Milldale, a thriving little village eight miles away, and Chip had just been directed by him to go over and collect the month's receipts from the man in charge.

"Tell Hanley I'll be in Milldale to see him just as soon as I can get out of the house," said Mr. Stockwell, who had been overcome by his old enemy, the rheumatism. "I've instructed him in the note to return the collections to you, and if any stock is needed he can let you know."

The man at the window did not wait to hear more, but went noiselessly to the gate, all thought of beggars removed from his mind.

A companion, as ragged and vicious-looking as himself, stood waiting for him some distance down the street.

"What kept you so long?" he growled. "Any luck?"

"I should say so," was the response.

"You didn't get any money, did you?"

"No, but we'll soon have plenty if we manage things right."

And he proceeded to confide what he had overheard, whereat the other's eyes glistened.

"Well, that is luck, and no mistake," he said. "If he's only a boy it will be as easy as rolling off a log. There he comes now."

At that moment Chip Ferris was closing Mr. Stockwell's gate.

He walked down the street in the direction of the two men, giving them no more than a casual glance as he passed by, for tramps were no rarity in Lebanon.

"Those fellows are pretty rough looking customers," he thought. "It's a wonder the constable hasn't got them."

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander H. Simpson, John P. Wakefield, George W. Loyd, George W. Prince, all of Peaceburg, Alabama.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Register.

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EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

releas 34

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1891.

Mr. T. J. Cross, who for more than forty years has controlled the Talladega Reporter, has sold his paper to Mr. W. E. Henkle, of Indiana.

The Democrats carried Iowa in a whirl in the late municipal contests in that state. In Maine the hours were about evenly divided between the parties.

The Democrats of the House of Representatives refused to vote for the resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed. This is probably the first time a Speaker has failed to receive the customary vote of thanks of political opponents as well as political associates.

The Edwardsville New Era denies that the Legislature put Gen. Forney in the new Fourth Congressional District to defeat him, as was charged by the Oxford Voice, and says that if the Democracy see fit to nominate him in 1892, he will gallantly lead the Fourth, as he led the Seventh, to victory.

The Ship subsidy bill proposed by the Republicans would have taken about two hundred and fifty million dollars out of the treasury within the next ten years. This the Democrats, by the aid of eighteen Republicans, defeated. The postal subsidy bill that passed, will take about ten million in the same length of time.

Dr. R. J. Mathews, in a drunken frenzy shot and killed his wife, at Horse Creek, a small mining town in Walker county. Great excitement followed and the officers of the law had great difficulty in preventing the mob from hanging him. Dr. Mathews and wife came from Georgia to Alabama some years ago.

Congress passed the postal subsidy bill and divers other jobs the day before adjournment. Mr. Dockery estimated in a speech that Congress this session had appropriated five hundred and twenty-five million dollars and that by the close of next calendar year the liabilities of the government would exceed its income fifty million dollars.

There was quite a heated contest in Gadsden over who should be Mayor and councilmen, and many unkind things have been said in the papers. How foolish it is for communities, either towns or counties, to divide and quarrel over matters of this kind. In union there is strength; and a divided community is at the mercy of any who may seek advantage over it.

Since the farmers of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa are fixing up a great grain trust, whereby the price of that article is to be advanced, it behoves Southern farmers to plant this year so as to raise their supplies at home. If the farmers of the South have to again sell cotton as low as they did this year, and pay dearer for their meat and bread from the West, they will be badly hurt. When the Southern farmers shall plant so as to first feed themselves and make their cotton the surplus crop, they will be the wealthiest and most independent class of people in the world.

Tom Reed's occupation is gone, and he is "nothing now but a poor little old white man," as Uncle Elias Read said when the Yankee Major was "paroling" the people of this country directly after the close of the war. After putting him through a catechism as to his age, place of residence, etc., the Major finally said:

"And what is your occupation, Mr. Read?"

"Occupation?" was the reply, "Why there is no occupation any longer in this country. Yankees—here—niggers all free—I've got no occupation—I am only a poor little old white man."

The Anniston Banking and Loan Company was chartered by the Legislature at its last session. Its incorporators are Messrs. M. B. Welborn, J. B. Goodwin, A. Henderson, J. F. Willett and Judge B. F. Cassard. It is now offering its stock on the market. Its charter is most liberal and offers many advantages to stockholders. The men who compose the company are well known and trustworthy. Why go into companies from Milwaukee to Kansas when you have a better thing right at your doors? Let us give home enterprises the preference, especially when they offer better advantages than do outside enterprises of the same character.

His contract for a year with the Jacksonville Mining & Manufacturing Company having expired, Maj. G. B. West tendered his resignation as general manager of the company, at a recent meeting of the directors, and it was accepted. Maj. West is still a stockholder and director in the company and will continue to make this his general headquarters. He resigns to take charge of some exploring work in Virginia and North Carolina the coming summer. He says he shall not relax his efforts toward the upbuilding of the splendid property of the company at this place, and his opportunities will be enlarged rather than restricted by his operations in his new field of labor.

The editor of the *Rutherford* does not believe that Sen. or Mr. May is an enemy to the miners because he did not support the miners' bill, and we are puzzled to know how the Oxford Voice should come to the conclusion that such was his belief. Certainly nothing ever appeared in his letters from Montgomery or in his reported utterances while the bill was under discussion to warrant any such conclusion. Gentlemen honestly differ on matters of legislation without impugning motive. Senator Handley and the editor of the *REPUBLICAN* are close friends, and this paper has published a highly complimentary article about him, from the Birmingham Age Herald, since adjournment of the Legislature. We regret that the Voice published its hasty conclusion in this matter; because some of Senator Handley's friends may be led by its article to suppose that the *REPUBLICAN* has been attacking Senator Handley.

For its conclusion as to the motives which impelled the editor of this paper to support the bill we care nothing at all; but we do wish the Voice to make correction of the impression its article is calculated to produce on the mind of Senator Handley's friends, and we have confidence to believe that its editor is a fair enough man to do it.

The Congress which ended Wednesday will pass into history as one criminally careless of the preservation of liberty, shamelessly extravagant and utterly reckless of the welfare of the great masses of the people; but it must ever be remembered that the Democrats in Congress were opposed most bitterly to every measure that has made it odious. They fought the McKinley tariff bill, giving it the force bill by heroic endurance partly and partly by appeal to the cupidity of those Republicans who wanted free silver coinage; they killed the greater of the two ship-subsidy steals; they killed, by consumption of time, the bill which proposed to tax Southern cotton seed oil out of existence for the benefit of Western pork raisers, thus saving the farmers of the South from a robbery of millions yearly. They have honestly striven to give the people more money, by supporting the bill for free coinage of silver and other financial measures of relief. All honor to the faithful Democrats in Congress.

Gen. Forney is expected home today. (Friday). He has stood steadily at his post of duty in Washington through the trying times of the session of Congress and has contributed largely to the deliverance of the people of the South from the dark designs of Tom Reed and his unpatriotic cohorts. All honor to the faithful old soldier who stands in the breach both in peace and war between his people and danger.

THE DEAD CONGRESS.

The Fifty first Congress has expired, and the nation breathes a sigh of relief. It was the first Congress in some years in which the Republicans had control of both branches, and the only good thing it has accomplished has been to compass the death of that party.

It has proven to the country that the Republicans can't be trusted with power; that their party is controlled by Wall street in its financial action, and by the trusts and monopolies in its economic policies; that it opposes at every point the interest of the people, and stands always for the money power and the great corporations. A summary of what this Congress has accomplished may be stated thus: It has depleted the treasury and increased taxes. It defeated a bill for the free coinage of silver and substituted instead a warehouse certificate scheme, intended to play into the hands of the speculators. It overthrew freedom of speech in the House of Representatives and placed that body under the control of a dictator. It attempted to pass a law that would have subverted the freedom of elections and made it possible for the party in power to have perpetrated itself by force. It has been the most extravagant Congress the country has ever known, and among other numerous wasteful expenditures has added largely to the pension burden.

It has granted bounties and subsidies and its every action has been in favor of the classes against the masses.

It took only one session of such a Congress to thoroughly arouse the opposition of the people, and the result it received at the polls last November was the most severe ever administered by the American public. No previous Congress ever went out with such a large number of members among the majority party who had been defeated for re-election.

We are glad that the time has at last arrived to write its obituary and sincerely hope that the country may never know its like again.—Age Herald.

The editor of the Anniston Hot Blast is now hiding out in the woods, all on account of a typographical error in his paper. In speaking of a prominent citizen he said he was a "battle-scarred veteran." In his next issue he tried to supply the omitted "r" so it would read "battle-scarred" but the types were still contrary and made the editor say "battle-scarred veteran." When he saw an "a" with such a space, he took to the woods to wait for the prominent citizen to cool off.—Ex.

BASKET SUPPER

To Be Given by the Young Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church.

The Young Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church will give a Basket Supper Saturday evening, March 7, 1891, at the Jacksonville Hotel dining room. The young people will have their supper served in baskets, each basket having a card attached with a young lady's name written thereon. The price of these will be 50 cents, the gentleman taking supper with the lady whose name is on the card on his basket. There will be a separate table for the old people at which supper can be had for 25 cents. The supper will be given for the benefit of the Methodist church. All come out and aid a worthy cause. Supper can be had at 8 o'clock.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

No Revenue From It After March First.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Sugar, under the new tariff law, will be admitted free of duty on and after March 1. When imported it is, however, in the raw state, and unfit for use until it has been refined. Therefore, to give consumers the full benefit of the law, it is necessary that some provision shall be made to permit the refining of raw sugar in advance.

The treasury department has taken measures not only to permit the manufacture of sugar in bond, but has also provided for its transportation in bond all over the country.

Raw sugar below No. 16 Dutch standard may be withdrawn without payment of duty for transfer to bonded refineries on March 1, and at any time thereafter during that month refined sugar may be taken from the refineries in bond and transported to all the collection districts of the country and there be entered for rewarehousing.

Thus there will be large quantities of free sugar ready to be withdrawn for free consumption on April 1, simultaneously all over the country, so that everybody can be supplied at once. Refined sugars withdrawn for consumption during March will be subject to a duty equal to that chargeable on the raw sugars from which they were made.

Customs officers will be placed in charge of all the refineries, and all the sugar turned out during March will be weighed, packed, sampled and graded in accordance with the reports made by those officials. Withdrawals in bond for transportation will be based on those reports.

In this port alone Collector Erdhardt will require the services of about forty storekeepers to take care of the sugar refineries that are to be placed in bond.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Is on a Boom and Fears of a Great Flood are Entertained.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Concerning the condition of the levees and the uneasy feelings produced along the lower Mississippi by the continuing rising of the water, the following information has been received.

Col. C. F. Wright, editor of the Vicksburg Commercial, says: The high stage of water from Vicksburg to the Gulf creates uneasiness throughout this section. Another rise in the Ohio, accompanied with one from the Arkansas, would put the levees to a severe strain, especially the new work just completed or in process of completion. The local levee boards expended last spring large sums of money to protect the levees and last fall in repairing breaks in them caused by the overflow. The people in this section earnestly hope that the \$1,000,000 emergency bill, passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, will be passed before Congress adjourns so as to make this sum available in case of need, as the local levee boards are not as strong financially as they were last spring.

THE SOAP TRUST.

Prospect That Prices Will Be Advanced.

Chicago, March 3.—The price of soap will go up with a bound very shortly as a result of the fact that the National Soap Maker's Association is at last in running order. The organization of the Missouri association furnished the only missing link in the chain, and from now on the faculties of the executive officers will be fully taxed to prepare price lists that will not reduce trade, but at the same time, squeeze a little more profit out of the consumer for the producer. The prize package, chromo art picture, and similar incentives will be abolished after today, and every brand will sell on its own merits. The large manufacturers are happy over the prospect of a return to old time profits.

The lower house of the Kansas Legislature has passed by a vote of 60 to 34 the following bill:

Section 1. That women 21 years old and possessing the necessary qualifications of voters shall be entitled to vote at all general, special and municipal elections in the State, the same as men.

Section 2. That women 21 years of age and possessing all the other necessary qualifications shall be allowed to be voted for and hold all State, county, municipal, and township offices in the State.

IS IT INVALID?

The motion pending before the Federal Supreme Court to advance the cases testing the constitutionality of the McKinley tariff bill, is of great importance. These cases should be acted on by the court of final resort as soon as possible, because the longer they are delayed the greater will be the complication which an invalidation of the present tariff law would produce.

There is a very strong legal opinion to the effect that the law is rendered of no avail because of the fact that an important omission was made by the enrolling clerk, so that the bill as signed by the President was not the same that passed Congress.

General Wheeler of this State, it will be remembered, was the first to raise the point, he basing his opinion on certain decisions of a similar point by the Alabama Supreme Court.

Judge Somerville, who rendered these Alabama decisions, is now an appraiser of customs at New York and has since acted on the point raised against the McKinley bill, giving an adverse opinion to those he delivered in Alabama. That is—he has decided that the omission made in enrolling the McKinley bill was not such as to materially effect the general provisions of the measure and consequently did not invalidate it.

The bill is also attacked on the ground that the sugar bounties are unconstitutional; and also the power delegated to the President, in connection with the reciprocity clause, is virtually a power to levy taxes, which the constitution has vested solely in Congress.

All of these points will be urged with force and are supported by good authority. It is not improbable that the measure may be overthrown.—Birmingham Age Herald.

The Western Farmer's Attitude.

Congressman-elect John Davis, of Kansas, has the following to say in regard to the demands of the Kansas Alliancemen, to whom he owes his election:

Our people are tired of suffering the shrinkage of value of our products through the high cost of production and the high cost of taxation. We want the proper amount of money for the volume of business; we want transportation charged by the railroads, we want the right to have a reduction in the tariff—the greater the reduction the better. The money question is first, and then comes the question in regard to the tariff question. A large majority of the people there are in favor of as little tariff as possible.

This, no doubt, states accurately the political status of the Western farmers. They first, and above all, demand more money, and then ask for a reduction in the tariff.

It is so in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and all the States west of the Mississippi.

It was on this platform that the great revolution was effected in those States last fall, and if the Democratic party hopes to reap the fruits of that revolution in the next presidential election, it must abide by these principles.

Congressman Davis was originally a Greenbacker, and still considers that the country needs large issues of paper money. This fallacy arises from the evident need of more money, which the farmers suffer, and would be destroyed by the free coinage of silver.

The Democratic party must go into the next presidential contest proclaiming its intention to give the country more money—not more greenbacks with an insufficient specie basis, but a constitutional currency in quantities large enough to supply the wants of the people. And its presidential nominees must stand on that platform.—Birmingham Age Herald.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term

March 2d, 1891.

This day came Mrs. Fannie Atkins and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of her husband, Z. T. Owens, of this place.

It is therefore ordered that the 30th day of March, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear and determine said petition and for the probate of said will; and notice is also given to all persons interested to record as soon as possible the will and testament of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that the 30th day of March, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear and determine said petition and for the probate of said will; and notice is also given to all persons interested to record as soon as possible the will and testament of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that the 30th day of March, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear and determine said petition and for the probate of said will; and notice is also given to all persons interested to record as soon as possible the will and testament of said deceased. 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The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square.
One line, 10 cents. Three lines, 25 cents.

Subscription must be paid in advance, and remitted with a check unless money accompanies the order.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year, \$1.00. Six months, Seventy-five Cents. Three months, Forty Cents.

Subscription must be paid in advance, and remitted with a check unless money accompanies the order.

Go to the basket supper at Jacksonville Hotel Saturday night.

Mrs. McEwan, of Wilsonville, is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Mrs. G. W. Driggs of Oklahoma is visiting the family of Mr. R. C. Rutherford.

Lee King has gone to Montgomery to take a position with R. H. Cobb & Company.

Hon. Jno. M. Caldwell, of Anniston, was visiting friends and relatives in Jacksonville Thursday.

The Jacksonville Mining and Manufacturing Company have resumed the work of grading on Edmonds Avenue.

Mrs. Lee, of Anniston, dropped dead a few evenings ago while entertaining a party of friends at her home. Heart disease.

Go out to the basket supper Saturday night at Jacksonville Hotel and get a nice supper. Only 50 cents a basket.

Two negro men had a fight Tuesday. "Whiskey?" significantly enquired a citizen who heard of it. "No, was the reply, "a woman in the case, slander and etc."

Every number of the Republican of Feb'y 21st has been taken from this office, even to the file. We would be greatly obliged if some subscriber would mail us one.

As soon as the weather becomes settled work will be resumed at the works of the Tredegar Brick and Tile Company and some handsome brick buildings will be started.

Mr. Jos. McReynolds, who lives three miles south of Jacksonville had his arm broken some days ago by the overturning of his wagon. Dr. Stone went out and set his fractured limb, and reports him doing well.

Miss Willie Woodward went to Atlanta Wednesday to take an art class, and Miss Mattie Swan the same day went to Rock Springs, in Etowah county to teach a school made up for her.

Mr. J. M. Sullivan, the reliable horse and mule dealer, who is well known in this county, will be in Jacksonville on the 11th or 12th with a fine drove of mules and horses. These are Tennessee and Kentucky bred horses.

Odd Fellows.

An application for a Charter is being numerously signed by our citizens, and soon there will be a flourishing lodge of this honorable fraternity in our city.

Remember that my Cabinet Photographs are A. No. 1, and only \$3.00 per dozen. One month more. Come while you can.

W. A. Sheldon.
Near Court House.

WANTED—Normal graduates and teachers who have had normal training to take good paying positions for this spring, summer and autumn. Send for circular.

T. W. DE YAMPTER,
Manager Southern Educational Bureau and Bureau of Information, 2200-20 Montgomery, Ala.

Mr. P. A. W. Keel, who learned the art of printing in the REPUBLICAN office, has become the publisher and part owner of the Rutledge WAVE, in Crenshaw county. We wish him abundant success in his new field of labor. Most of the boys the old REPUBLICAN has graduated are doing well in the world.

Farm operations in this section have been delayed by the continued bad weather; but it is hoped this will not be the case much longer and that the farmers will make better crops this year than ever before. One more fine crop and the people will be out of debt and in fine condition hereabouts.

Death of Mrs. Coker.

Mrs. Wm. Coker, formerly Miss Ella E. Crook, died at the home of her mother in this place, Saturday morning last, after a long illness, and was buried at the family burial ground in Alexandria valley. She leaves as only daughter, just budding into womanhood.

She was a most estimable Christian lady much beloved by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.

Death of Mr. David Atkins.

Mr. David Atkins, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Calhoun county, died at his home in this place, the 20th inst., after a long illness incident to old age. He was a man of fine Christian principles, cheerful nature, great kindness of heart, and honesty of purpose; and was most highly esteemed by all who knew him. His death is a loss severely felt by this community, and the sympathies of our people go out to his family and kindred in their great bereavement.

Obituary.

David Atkins was born July 13, 1808, in Newbury, South Carolina, and died at his residence in Jacksonville, Ala., February 21, 1891. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which church he lived as a faithful member for perhaps nearly fifty years. He had been in feeble health for quite a while, and for more than sixteen months confined to his room and the most of that time to his bed. His sufferings were long and often very intense but amid them all he was patient and bore them with the fortitude of a true servant of God.

In the early part of his last illness he did not experience a feeling of perfect resignation as he desired, and this but was a source of some anxiety. But for some time before his death he seemed to be perfectly resigned and was brought to realize in his experience that "all things work together for good to them that love God."

He had a strong faith in his Redeemer, his hope was bright and before the end came he seemed to have a longing desire to see the time when God would deliver him from his sufferings, and receive him into those mansions prepared for the righteous.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yes, sayeth the spirit that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." The community and church sustain a great loss in this servant of God.

May the God of all grace comfort the widow in this her dark hour.

F. A. ROGERS.

A Bargain.

One horse; one yoke of oxen; two 2 horse wagons. Cheap.

J. M. Vansant.
Jacksonville, Ala.

Mr. Wm. H. Edmonds, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, is in Jacksonville, stopping at the Inn, with his family.

Mr. F. M. Treadaway preached an able sermon at the Methodist Church last Sunday.

Church Services.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, Rector—Services with every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Geo H. Montgomery, Superintendent. Public always welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Mr. Wm. H. Edmonds, of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, is in Jacksonville, stopping at the Inn, with his family.

Mr. F. M. Treadaway preached an able sermon at the Methodist Church last Sunday.

Private Sale.

There were ten mules and horses and seventeen five cows and yearlings left unsold at the Francis sale. Purchasers can get a bargain.

H. L. STEVENSON.
Agent.

Methodist Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pastor—Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday. Prof. D. L. Earnest, Supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The notes and accounts due the estate of T. W. Francis, deceased have been delivered to me for collection. All persons owing said estate are requested to make payment and save costs.

H. L. STEVENSON.
Feb 23-24

CHEAP MOEY.

We will loan money at less than 6 per cent. on 6 years time, to be paid back in monthly installments. Six per cent. discount if paid before maturity. We have the money and want to loan it. If you want it call on or address J. H. Whetstone & Co. at once, at office of Stringfellow & Whetstone, Anniston, Ala.

Services During Lent.

The following divine services may be expected in the Episcopal church during the Holy season of Lent.

February 11th, Ash Wednesday, service with sermon and Holy Communion at 11 a. m. services Friday, 12th, 13th, 14th, and every Wednesday and Friday thereafter until Easter at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is to be hoped that the members of the church will not allow any such frivolous excuse as visits paid or received, prevent their invariable attendance upon these services. A joyous Easter can only be secured by a well kept Lent.

Faithfully yours,

W. T. ALLEN,
Rector.

Many Persons are broken down overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Relieves the system, digestes, removes excess of bile, and cures maladies. Get a bottle.

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STATE NORMAL
COLLEGE

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Established and sustained by the
State for the

Training of Teachers.

Diploma received at graduation is a
life certificate. A thorough course
of study, GOOD PREPARATORY
AND COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS in
connection with Normal School.
Tuition yet to be paid from \$10 to
\$1250 per annum.

Next session begins September 1,
1891. For catalogues and further in-
formation address

C. B. GIBSON, Pres.

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMYTHE
ROME, - - - GEORGIA

6000

Wholesale and Retail
Bookseller and
Music Dealer.

1000 receiving a sufficient line of books
for all people, from the French sets to
Gentlemen, Plush and Morocco, Bant
and Standard, Autograph, Albums, Photo
Book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Pic
Books, Games, Stationery, Pens, Pencils
and a great variety for Christmas, Birthdays
and Wedding Presents.

Plates and Argents from different manu
facturers, for Cash or instalment plan, at all
prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and borders, at greatly reduced prices. Sam
ples sent on application.

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co.
of Alabama, I can offer money on
improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

July 1st

Small Farm For Sale.

We will sell a small farm of 20
acres, 6 acres cleared, balance wood
land, near the Skelton mineral
spring, 4 miles south of Jackson
ville, on the Jacksonville & Anniston
public road, for \$20 per acre.

Terms one-third cash, balance in
one and two years. Address,

Stevenson, Martin & Grant,
Jacksonville, Ala.

FOR SALE.

A good safe buggy horse—price \$150
cash or good note. Also a good work
mule—price \$50.00.

L. D. MILLER.

E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.,

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale.
Counts the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays
in each month.

NOTICE NO. 11,225.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY,
ALA., Dec. 27th, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the fol
lowing named settler has filed proof
in support of his claim, and that said
proof will be made before the Judge
of Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala.,
on the 19th day of January, 1891, viz
Lawrence P. Hunter, homesteader
try No. 19,424, for the E. 1/4 of SW
1/4, Sec. 6, T. 11, S. of F. 9, east
9, east.

He names the following witnesses
to prove his continuous residence up
on and cultivation of, said land, viz
Quinton Read, N. B. F. Baxter, Ge
orgia, Ala.; George Rowland, Mc
Clellon, Ala.; Dr. S. G. Stone, Jack
sonville, Ala.

Jan 3-6 J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

At Oxford, Ala.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month.

Guardian's Sale of Town Lands.

By virtue of an order of sale granted
by the Probate Court of Calhoun
County, State of Alabama, the under
signed guardian of Gurine Foster, a
minor, who died in the year 1881, in
the West Middle before the Con
course door on Monday, the 2nd day
of March, 1891, the following real es
tate belonging to said minor, to wit:
Commencing at the northeast corner
of a lot known as the John Stou
meyer lot in Piedmont, Ala., on the
line of William Wood's lot, and run
ning nearly north to the line on the
north side of the east half of the
quarter of section six, thence west
seven yards more or less till said
lot with creek, thence nearly south
to the northwest corner of the said
John Stoumeyer lot; thence nearly
east to the place of beginning, con
taining two acres more or less and
situated in east half of southeast
quarter of Section six, and west half of
southeast quarter of Section five,
Range ten, east, in Calhoun County,
Alabama. A. J. LOGAN, Guardian.

Brothers, Willitt & Willitt,
Attorneys.

Notice!

I hereby certify all persons who
may care to confer land adjoining
the Creek, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd
and 23rd, 1890, that said
terracce is 10' under the surface
of the ground, and that it is a violation
of law for any one to turn their stock to
said land and allow them to roam at
will without the consent of all parties.
All stock found on the Creek
Brothers' farm will be put up and
held for damages.

10-31 D. T. SMITH.

JOHN RAMAGNANO,
WILL OPEN UP MONDAY HIS
BAR ROOM

Which will be furnished with the very choicest brands of old Liquors,
Wines &c., such only as he is famous for keeping. To make ready for the
new brick building he is going to erect, he proposes to sell his present stock
of Family Groceries, at a sacrifice.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
known to me." H. A. ARNOLD, M. D.,
115 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and
its merits so well known that it seems a work
of supererogation to endorse it. Now are the
intelligent families who do not keep 'Castoria'
within easy reach."

CARL MAYER, D. D.,
115 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

EDWARD F. PARSONS, M. D.,
The Windrow, 125th Street and 7th Ave.,
New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, New York.

A Good Name.

A Good Name is Certainly Better than Riches in the
business world. That is why we never permit customers to leave our
store disappointed with their purchases.

We aim to get the Good Will of the People, and our
largely increasing business shows that we have been successful. Our
goods, our prices, and our straight American methods of doing business
make it an object for you to

TRADE WITH US.

It's a Unique position we occupy as Leaders. This is
forever indicated by the scores who interview us daily on styles. As
we are asked, our judgment must be valued. If we know—as we do—
that it is most natural we should pattern our stock accordingly? Ger
tainty.

The Dealers who do so much talking about the amount
of money they save to the purchasers of clothing are the very ones who
are making it more expensive. For instance, you cannot get a
whole page advertisement for nothing. Neither can any man or com
pany afford to sell you goods for LESS than COST and succeed.

Those who advertise goods at one half or one third
of their value are still making profits big enough to pay for all the char
acter they do to their customers.

Ours is a Plain,

Fair dealing house. We sell our Merchandise at a
living profit. Our goods are same price to everybody. Each article is
marked in Plain Figures.

No Private Cost Mark that we can't understand
Should you buy of us and not be pleased with your purchase, we refund
your money as freely as we receive it. This has been the success of our
house, as

We have never refused to give back purchase money,
If the article is brought back uninjured. Bear this in mind. In this
advertisement we have stated now we do business; in our next we will
tell you something else.

THE FAMOUS
ONE PRICE HOUSE
Noble and Tenth Streets,
Anniston, Ala.

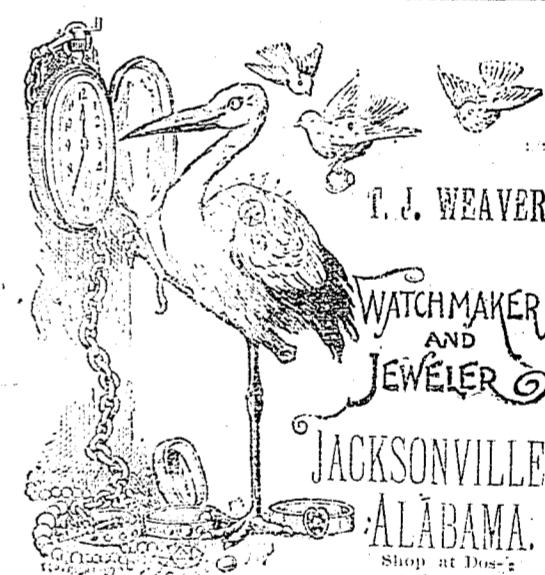
WE HAVE

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats,
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

In order to change our business we will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
Come and See Us

HAMMOND & CROOK.



J. H. CRAWFORD,

Has just received a fine lot of

Coffins & Caskets.

Also small Gloss White Caskets for

Children.

Prices range from \$8 to \$45. Largest

sizes for men, at my shop on Main

Street, south from the public square

Jacksonville, Ala.

Insolvent Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahoots County,

In Probate Court for said County,

Prob. Term, Feb. 6th, 1891.

This day came B. G. McClellan, ad
ministrator of the estate of S. D. McClellan,

deceased, and filed in court

his report of writing and under oath,

that the same is in full force and effect,

that the estate is insolvent,

and praying for an order of court so

declaring it.

Notice is hereby given that 9th day

of March, 1891, is appointed the day

on which to hear and determine said

report. And all persons interested

in this cause are to appear in court

on said 9th day of March, 1891, and contest said

report if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,

Judge of Probate.

NOTICE NO. 11,590.

Land Office at Montgomery,

Alabama, Dec. 18, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the

following named settler has filed no

proof of his intention to make final

contract in support of his claim,

and that said proof will be made before

the Judge of Probate Court at

Jacksonville, Ala., on February 16,

1891, viz: David C. Almond, hom
estead entry, No. 18,200, for the S.E. 1/4

of Sec. 8, T. 23, south of Range 5 east.

He names the following witnesses

to prove his continuous residence

upon and cultivation of, said land,

viz: Samuel A. Colburn, James

A. Dickson, William F. Edder, of

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register

W. T. WILLSON

Anniston, Alabama.

West side Noble Street, between 11th and 12th.

Agents for Butterick's after us.

NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

COUNT 1st and 3rd WEDNESDAYS

MARRIAGE LICENSE

FOR SALE

P. O. - - Cane Creek, Ala.

jan 17-18

WANTED—The receipt of 10,000 Smokers
and send each a sample of 100.

Cigars and a 20 year old gold filled Watch, by

Expo C. O. 15, 1525 and other exquisi

te HAVING CLEAR CO., Weston, N. Y.

14-15

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

VOLUME. 55.

HOAXED!

THE RUSTLER OF THE PIEDMONT INQUIRER BADLY SOLD BY SOME ABLE-BODIED LAR.

In its issue of March 6th under head of "Darkness Rather Than Light," the Piedmont Inquirer has the following to say of the Calhoun County Commissioners, the Anniston papers and the REPUBLICAN:

"Ever since the Inquirer was started we have endeavored to give a brief account of the doings of this County at their frequent meetings held in Jacksonville. What little we have been able to give is due to the courtesy of the commissioners from this beat."

As a matter of fact the people of this county, so far as we can learn after diligent inquiry, are, as a rule, in total darkness and ignorance of the proceedings of their servants, the County Commissioners.

Aniston papers pay very little attention to the doings of the Commissioners.

The Jacksonville paper pays less attention to this kind of live news which happens right under its nose, than does the Hot Blast. We understand that the reason is because the paper wants to be paid for publishing live news, and that which the people have a right to know. The efforts of the Inquirer to publish what the Commissioners are doing, have not with varying success. In fact, the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Palmer, have looked upon the publication with suspicion; and grave doubts apparently exist in their minds, as to whether what they do should be published or not. One excuse is that they are afraid the Inquirer will do, as the REPUBLICAN has done, put in a bid for publication.

The ridiculous Commissioners need have no fear on that score. We feel that we know the difference between news and advertising, better.

But as a matter of facts, the proceedings of the County Commissioners should be as open and public as the proceedings of the Legislature. There should be nothing in the nature of a "star chamber" about it.

The Commissioners should let the people know what they are doing. The people have a right to know."

Somebody has been hoaxing the Inquirer so far as its reference to the REPUBLICAN is concerned. We have always been glad to publish any item of news as to proceedings of the Court and never thought of making a charge for the same and members of the court will bear us out in this statement. The truth is the most of the work of the court is of such character as not to be of general interest, such as allowance of claims, drawing of juries, etc. It would be manifestly improper to publish the lists of drawn juries, and the public could not be much interested in reading a long list of accounts allowed from \$1 up to the various people who serve on juries or do work for the county. When the Court has had any advertising done in the REPUBLICAN required by law, we have for years discredited our bills against the county twenty-five per cent, thus giving back to the county one-fourth the amount our published rates authorized us to charge. This does not look like the REPUBLICAN is greedy or disposed to gouge the county.

We think the Inquirer is in error also about the Commissioners wanting to conceal their acts from the press. Their business, except in drawing juries, is discharged in public, and they have been ready to give to the REPUBLICAN information as to their action on any matters of public interest.

We would like for the Inquirer to name the gentleman who has said that the REPUBLICAN ever put in a bill before the Commissioners for publishing news.

Surprising Testimony.

Many physicians who have examined into the merits of B B B (Botanic Blood Balm), have been confronted with testimony which they deemed surprising, and thus being convinced of its wonderful efficacy, have not failed to prescribe it in their practice as occasion required.

H. L. Cassidy, Kennesaw, Ga., writes: "For two years my wife was a great sufferer. Skillful physicians did her no good. Her mouth was one solid ulcer, her body was broken out in sores, and she lost a beautiful head of hair. Three bottles of B B B cured her completely, incredible as it may sound, and she is now the mother of a healthy three months old baby clear from any scrofulous taint."

A. H. Morris, Pine Bluff, Ark., writes: "Hot Springs and several doctors failed to cure me of several running ulcers on my leg, B B B effected a wonderfully quick cure after everything else had failed."

The late Secretary Windom's will has been filed for probate at Winona, Wis. The gross value of the estate is from \$150,000 to \$175,000. When the debts are paid the estate will yield a revenue of \$5,000 a year.

ASPIRE.

Never cease aspiring—
Long for something higher
Greater good aspiring,
Fill your heart, ne'er tiring,
With a holy fire.
Cast off every fetter—
Keep each hope alive!
Make success your debtor!
Failure e'en is better
Than never strive.
Though your great aim never
Here you may attain,
Constant be endeavor!
To aspire is ever
In a gain.
—Detroit Free Press.

THE SMOKING CHIMNEY.

BY E. C. WAGGNER.

In the top story of a pretentious dwelling in the Rue de la Causse d'Antin, immediately under the roof, perched, like a sparrow on the top branch of a poplar, a young man by the name of Passereaud, of quiet, ordinary habits, amiable temper, modest bearing and—whose clothes were patched.

He had just graduated from the Ecole Centrale and shortly afterward had been offered by the Calcium Mines of the High Peloponnesus, Limited, an appointment at five hundred francs per month, which, I am told, would have given him necessities. Unfortunately he had been thinking of inventing an "automatic brake" to keep locomotives from running through each other when meeting on a single track, or at least to soften the shock of contact till they would only gently kiss each other's "pads."

Full of his idea he had declined the company's proposals in order to give himself entirely day and night to the concoction of draughts for this wonderful invention destined to revolutionize the world. He expected from it both fame and fortune, and meanwhile confined himself in the intervals of his drawing to a daily loaf and a sou's worth of cheese and came precious near starving.

He did not, however, mind this, his brake being almost completed and as automatic as the most fastidious locomotive could possibly desire.

One day on the staircase, or rather on the first floor landing, he came face to face with a beautiful young girl, a blonde, and so graceful of walk and carriage that a classic would at once have written her down a goddess. She came and she disappeared light and airy, leaving behind her only a subtle perfume of sweet verbena, and Passereaud, amazed by the sight of so many charms concentrated in a single girl, staring blankly into space awaiting a reappearance of this incomparable neighbor.

The next day, by the most astounding coincidence, which we must regard as singularly fortuitous, Passereaud chanced to find himself on the same landing at that same hour, and—more fortuitous still—the girl referred to passed him again. This time—at least it seemed so—she slipped as she passed.

Fearing to have offended her Passereaud vowed that nevermore would he descend those stairs at a similar hour; but on the morrow he suddenly became aware that urgent business compelled him to go out at the identical moment when he had de creed the day before that go out he would not.

He took his hat, and, it happened exactly as he had feared, a third encounter occurred and Passereaud was inconsolable, for the young girl had undoubtedly blushed deeper than before.

He was furious at himself; the unknown, scandalized by such a persecution, would certainly take instant measures to escape his gaze. And to make sure of his doom Passereaud daily took the stairway as nearly as possible at that same hour, and each day regularly stepped aside to make room for this desirable neighbor. Mindful, too, of his mother's training he bowed each time he met her, and soon observed that the nod in return was growing almost friendly.

She was becoming familiarized.

When he made this discovery he went to regard himself in the glass of a shop window—a similar article being unknown in his chamber—to ascertain if his outer man was such as would be pleasing in the eyes of a beautiful girl. Decidedly his coat was not of a fashionable cut, but his face was by no means repulsive, rather the contrary.

After which, with due precaution, he made inquiry as to the name of the pretty girl that lived on the first floor; why, he didn't exactly know, save that he desired to learn it and was more than charmed to find that it was "Mile. Valentine."

Wanderings like these were not calculated to promote the perfection of the "automatic brake." The drawings were still unfinished. It

had become necessary that his "flame" should be crowned with the briefest delay; for if our student was to continue to sigh in vain, he wanted to enter at once into the condition of desolate lover. The desolate lover in him would kill the inventor, and in consequence, the veriest trifles to a reflected state of mind, kill all the travellers whom otherwise it was the mission of his invention to save.

Such being the case, Passereaud, who was as reckless personally as he was devoted to his fellow beings, made a careful examination of his poor wardrobe, dressed himself in the best of the lot and descended to Valentine's father, no other, in fact, than M. Lamantin, proprietor of this pretentious dwelling and bluntly addressed to him, really blushing to transcribe it, it was so innocent the following request:

"I have the honor, monsieur, of asking you for mademoiselle, your daughter's hand!"

"Eh? My daughter's hand?" cried the old man, critically scanning Passereaud from head to foot; "for whom, if you please?"

"Myself, monsieur."

"For yourself? but are you not my locataire of the top floor; way up there under the eaves?"

"The same, monsieur."

"Then, what is amiss with your head, young man? Know you not that my daughter has four million francs, a trifling detail that I'm good enough to impart to you! Four millions, understand! And you, what have you?"

"Nothing," the inventor replied with the most ingenuous frankness; then added: "I'm not rich now, but if you will give me the hand of Mlle. Valentine, believe me that my work will soon more than meet my modest requirements."

"Be off! Be off! I say!" roared the irate proprietor. "Is it to make me the laughing-stock of the town that you ask me for my daughter's hand? Quick, off with you!"

"But, see you, monsieur, if I'm not to return till my brake wins millions for me I run the risk of finding Mlle. Valentine married to another man! I cannot take no such chances, sir!"

"So much the worse for you, then! How can I help it? Your servant, with all my heart, monsieur my locataire!"

And Passereaud retired, positively desolate that he forgot to be confused, while always behind him M. Lamantin was roaring:

"Not so! Nothing to do! And demanding my daughter's hand! It is just too funny for anything!"

* * * * *

That visit, however, which had such disastrous results for our inventor, made by the passing impression upon the mind of M. Lamantin. That which made his face so auxious some twenty-four hours later was the fact that his drawing room fire had suddenly begun to smoke like a trooper.

In the middle of December, too, and just as he was preparing to celebrate his only daughter's nineteenth birthday.

Was ever a proprietor more sorely tried?

In hot haste he sent for his architect; in hot haste, puffing with importance and running, the architect came.

"Is that all?" cried he angrily when he found what was up. "You sent for me that?"

"I find it enough, too," responded M. Lamantin, with equal acerbity. "Think you it's a pleasure to own a chimney that makes us cry all day long? One would suppose we'd a funeral in the house!"

"But your chimney, sir, was built by my plan," said the architect, "that is to say, it cannot smoke!"

"All the same, sir, the chimney smokes."

"Because you burn coal in it. Burn wood, sir, and wood entirely. You'll get a good, clear fire."

"Wood it shall be, then."

But a substitution of wood for coal did not make the chimney draw a whit better. M. Lamantin, who was a man of prompt measures, went himself to the best architect in Paris and begged him to come and look into the matter.

The architect consented.

"Who is the ass that built the thing, anyway?" said he.

"Marseille, my architect."

"So I thought, the donkey of donkeys! Extend the smokestack fifty cemeteries higher to increase the draught and it will go all right."

"How simple."

"When one knows what to do—yes."

The smokestack was raised, the chimney still smoked, and the great architect's bill was higher than the first.

Disgusted with architect's, M. Lamantin then addressed himself to chimney doctors. The first one called in had just come down from Piedmont. No chimney had ever resisted him. A thing in sheet iron in the shape of a serpent, was attached in a jiffy to the top of the already tall

stack:

The drawing room was now bluer than a country tap-room.

A second C. D. was called to attend it. He, too, was from Piedmont, and he instantly directed that his colleague's sheet iron serpent be replaced by a little thing of his own in the shape of a helmet.

At this juncture, happily for all concerned, the concierge interposed. "Monsieur is wrong to be so discouraged," said he. "I was talking while ago to one of the locataires, oh, none of the locataires, that monsieur know— and he told me, this small rent payer, that he could fix monsieur's chimney in less than five minutes."

"Bring him here, then, immediately, I say,—or I'll notice him to get out."

And quick as lightning Passereaud—far! Passereaud it was—was down from his lofty height at M. Lamantin's bidding...

He found the proprietor stamping with rage and blowing his fingers in his freezing drawing-room.

"Oh, it's you, monsieur!" said he, "that makes bold to cure in five minutes an incurable chimney? No matter. Go on; have a try. I want to see do it."

"Five minutes is rather brief. I want an hour."

Then an hour you shall have. Here's a chimney that all the architects and doctors in town have given up as hopeless. If you can cure it, that is, make it send the smoke to the sky instead of into my apartments, I'll give you—well, whatever you choose. I'm out of all patience—no mood for haggling. Name your price."

"Monsieur," answered Passereaud with dignity, "you will give me the hand of Mlle. Valentine! That is my price, to be paid only after success."

"For a chimney? You are crazy, man; crazy as a loon!"

"For a chimney, monsieur, no; for that chimney, yes. Call in Garnier, if you like, the builder of the Opera House; give him, to back him a picked gang of architects, chimney doctors or academicians, and if the whole of them can do in three months what I am going to do in one hour, naively, keep this and all other chimneys in the condition of this one, from smoking, I consent that you call me fool and knave both."

"Yes, yes, I know; but the hand of my daughter is a pretty steep price. Anyhow, a secret such as you say possess should be worth to you a pot of money."

"As you say, the secret is, sir, but I don't care to part with it. For that reason you will allow me to shut myself alone in the drawing-room for the stipulated hour, and moreover give me your word of honor not to peep through the keyhole. I work on that understanding."

"Agreed. But why haven't you got out a patent? It would spare you all such childish precautions."

"Lack of money for the annual fee."

"Borrow it and pay from the profits."

"I don't fancy loans."

"So be it; have your way. I'm off. Do your little imaginations in peace and quiet."

"No peeps through the keyhole."

"I swear it."

"And if I succeed I've your promise—Valentine's hand?"

"Come, come! my locataire, begin your work; no knife to my throat, please—all the same, I'm a man of justice!"

* * * * *

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The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1891.

The Alliance Herald of the 6th notes what the REPUBLICAN had to say of the split among the Farmers' Alliance Representatives during the session of the Legislature and the meeting held by a considerable body of them near the close of the session, and denies that as many as forty-five attended that meeting. In noting the fact of a split we spoke only of a thing which was open to everybody in Montgomery and which members of the order in the Legislature took no pains to conceal and which they openly spoke about. The Herald of the same date prints a communication touching the alteration and difference between Mr. Davis, of Fayette, a prominent Allianceman, and Mr. Adams, the President of the order. As to the number which attended the meeting we could say nothing of personal knowledge, of course; but we had it from a very prominent member of the order, who is himself a Representative from one of the counties in this section of the State. The Herald does not deny that there was such a meeting as the REPUBLICAN noted, but says not so many as forty-five attended. In this the Herald may be right. We note the comment of the Herald both to give it the benefit of the correction and to dissent from its conclusion that the men who attended that meeting, the reformers as it chooses to dub them, or the newspapers which have printed the item of news are, perchance, enemies of the Alliance. The REPUBLICAN denies most vigorously that it is an enemy of the Alliance, and declines to be put summarily into any such attitude. No utterance of this paper can be adduced to prove any such thing. On the contrary the paper has stood by the order in its fight against the jute trust and commanded it for its pluck and its nerve, and has upheld the right of the farmers to combine for mutual benefit as do men in other avocations of life. In printing that item of news in the first instance we expressed the hope and belief that the difference noted would not impair the usefulness of the order, whatever its effect might be on the fortunes of men. This certainly could not be construed into hostility to the Alliance. Recently the Democratic press of the State was full of the split in the Democratic party of Shelby. Does it follow that every paper which printed this item of news was hostile to the Democratic party? Democratic papers frequently criticize officials who have been put in place by Democratic votes. That does not imply that they are hostile to the Democratic party. The party is bigger than any man in it, and wouldn't any Democratic official cut a sorry figure if he should say that such criticism of himself was an attack on the Democratic party? The people of Athens recently hung Gov. Jones in effigy for voting a bill. He was elected by the Democratic party of the State; yet who has thought to charge upon those people that they were hostile to the Democratic party because of that foolish act of theirs?

Certain speakers and journals in Alabama have sedulously sought to inculcate in the minds of Alliancemen that every criticism of one of its officials or any criticism, even of the mildest character, of any part of its platform is hostility to the order. The reason for this is obvious; but it does not follow that sensible Alliancemen are going to be caught by such sophistry. They are conscious of the rectitude of their purposes and know that they are as liable to error as other men, and they are not willing to arrogate to themselves all the wisdom and all the virtues and deny to the outside world the right of discussion of men who lead them or measures they propose. It is through intelligent discussion that truth is arrived at and we take it for granted that the mass of people who belong to the Alliance want to know the truth, to follow it. We think we see a tendency through the press of the order and some of its leaders to lead it away from the Democratic party into a third party movement. We think we can see that this would greatly damage the Democratic party and irretrievably disrupt and ruin the Alliance organization; and yet, according to the teachings of the journals and speakers alluded to above, if we should say so, it must be construed into hostility to the order. We shall never believe that the great mass of Alliancemen in this county will accept this view of the case, knowing them as we do to be broad-minded, liberal, tolerant and seekers after the truth. We think, on the contrary, that they can respect all honest differences of opinion among men, and have really more respect for a newspaper that has the courage of its convictions and is not afraid to discuss public matters in a spirit of fairness, than they have for one of that class of journals which are always crawling on their bellies before the order and meowing out "Alas, the poor, down-trodden farmer!" If we were a farmer we should feel like kicking these slyling, growling things out of the way.

These demagogues do the farmer of this country infinite injustice in thus discrediting his condition, his proud spirit of independence and his intelligence. One in a foreign land who should read one of these papers

would form but a poor opinion of the Southern or Western farmer, when the fact is there is no man in this broad land of liberty and plenty who is so well fixed as the Southern farmer. He is respected at home and abroad. His influence is felt in church and State. His credit is good and most generally he has a little laid by for a rainy day. The very out door life of the farm begets manliness and independence and open-heartedness and free-handed hospitality. The gifts of God come to him in abundance and not in pints and pecks as to the people of cities, and any honest, clean man is free to find a place at his board. He makes over three-hundred millions of dollars a year on one item of his crop and this princely sum saves the country every year from financial depression. If he were to withhold his hand one year, the whole world would suffer. His is an exalted and honorable avocation, respected by every man in the country who has any sense. Like the rest of us he has suffered to an extent by the mismanagement of the Government under the Radical party; and like the rest of us lives in hope that the Democratic party will come into power to right wrongs and do justice to all classes and all men. Like the rest of us he has waited a long time for this; but like the rest of us he has the patience to wait longer. In the meantime he will neither suffer for food and clothes or change his party affiliation. He will remain an organized Democrat and an organized Allianceman if he chooses, and no sensible man will begrudge him his right to be either.

The little fellows who lecture and the little fellows who write may go on crawling around on their bellies and moaning "Alas, the poor, poor farmer! Alack, the poor down-trodden, mistreated farmer!" but nobody is going to pay any attention to them. They are not fooling the farmers to any great extent.

For fifty five years this paper has been published in Calhoun county. It is read far and wide in the country. Its best patrons are the farmers. They read week after week all its utterances. We defy any man to put his finger on an utterance of the paper that has denoted hostility to the farmers or their order. The paper has not sung Jeremiads over the farmer and tried to make him believe it was the only friend he had left in the world, because it has had too much respect for him to do so. It has regarded him as a sensible business man, ready to discuss the advantage or disadvantage of any given proposition without prejudice. These little crawling fellows should remember that it is not every one who shall say "Lord, Lord, that shall enter into the kingdom of heaven." Neither is it every one who shall say, "Alas, the poor farmer!" who will get a little office or increase his subscription list.

JOHN M. PALMER.

The eight weeks contest in the Illinois Legislature resulted Wednesday in the election of Jno. M. Palmer, Democrat. He had made a canvass of the State prior to the election of members of the Legislature for the place. The result of that election was 101 Democrats, 100 Republicans and 3 members of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association. It took 103 to nominate a U. S. Senator. Consequently the three representatives of the farmers controlled the situation. Both parties began courting with these for their support; but they held out against both, and in favor of a man of their own, The Republicans finally, to beat Gen. Palmer, agreed to vote for Streeter, a member of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and this would have nominated him but for the stubbornness of a few Republicans who would not consent to vote for him. In his eagerness to placate these and to attach himself more closely to the Republican support, Streeter made concessions to the Republicans that were too much for the representatives of the farmers and they in turn dropped him. Thus things went for weeks. Meantime the 101 Democrats stood sturdy to Gen. Palmer and voted for him every time. At last two of the three farmer representatives determined to vote for Palmer and thus break the deadlock. This the Republicans endeavored to prevent by promising a solid support to one of them; but the offer was rejected and the work was done. Illinois will be represented the next six years by Palmer.

Josiah Morris, the richest man in Alabama, died in Montgomery a few days ago.

Mayor R. P. Thomason was re-elected at the recent municipal election in Oxford.

All honor to the noble Democrats in the Illinois Legislature who stood out faithful to Palmer. The reward is always to those who are faithful to the end.

The Anniston News appears to have a spite at Jacksonville and never lets an opportunity pass to show it. Happily for Jacksonville the News is not read by many people and the few who do read it take nothing it says seriously.

Alabama County Lecturers. President Adams, of the State Alliance, has called a meeting of all the lecturers of all the county alliances for March 26th. The meeting will be in Birmingham and will be an important one.

ANOTHER COMBINE.

That the Farmer's Alliance Will Fight to the Finish—Talk of a Substitute for Cotton Ties.

The following card appeared in the last issue of the Alliance Herald:

Another Trust.

There was a man in Birmingham a few days ago who tried to make a contract with the rolling mills here to manufacture cotton ties, and I have been reliably informed that he represents a large syndicate which will control the cotton trade the coming season; and I further ascertained that the price that will be made by this trust will be \$1.75 per bunch or bundle.

Now, brethren, there is but one way to defeat this combination, that is by your Alliance passing resolutions that they will use any substitute that the Exchange may contract for the coming season. I can, by commanding now have enough ties made of large heavy wire with convenient buckles or loops, to bind every bale in the state. But unless I know that the brotherhood will use this, I hesitate to contract for them.

The meeting of the Alliance merchants, which was held in Montgomery on Feb. 19, and in Birmingham on the 21st. I think will result in great good, both to the exchange and brotherhood. The proceedings will be forwarded for publication in next week's Herald. Read every copy of The Herald carefully and you will be better posted on the things that so vitally interest the farmer, and all who depend on labor for a living.

Fraternally,
GEORGE F. GAITHER,
General Business Manager.

On yesterday an ADVERTISER reporter met Mr. J. C. Loyd, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Alliance Exchange, and asked him if any definite steps had been taken by the Alliance to fight the cotton combination referred to by Mr. Gaither. He said the Alliance had not made any contracts for a substitute yet, and he added:

"I know nothing about the proposed syndicate and cotton tie combine, but if such a thing is attempted the Alliance will fight it to a finish with a substitute, just as we fought the jute bagging trust."

Mr. Gaither published another card in yesterday's Age-Herald in which he states that he is endeavoring to procure the manufacture of all the cotton ties needed by the farmers of Alabama at a cost of \$1.50 per bundle. He says he has been in correspondence with a gentleman who proposes, if he can make satisfactory arrangements, to manufacture cotton ties and supply the farmers of the State at a figure not to exceed \$1.50 per bundle. Mr. Gaither says it is understood that the men who control the cotton industry at present will fix the price for the next season at \$1.75 per bundle, and he thinks the combine may be headed off with a factory at Birmingham—Montgomery Advertiser.

HADDENED WITH DRINK.

A Husband Killed Wife, Child and Cook, And Then Cuts His Own Throat.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—A special to the Sentinel from Bathville, Ind., says:

Yesterday Jno. Diescher, a well known hotel keeper of this place, while drunk and mad with jealousy, attacked his wife with a revolver. He shot her in the head, inflicting a serious wound. Another ball struck her corset stay just over the heart. Diescher then placed the revolver at the back of his three-year old daughter Myrtle, and shot her through the heart. He then shot his cook, Mary Jones, hitting her in the back, and inflicting a flesh wound.

While the crowd which had gathered in the parlor was attending the wounded, Diescher re-entered and fell dead on the floor, baving cut his throat with a case knife.

VALUABLE RELICS.

One of Them Dates Back to the Revolutionary War.

LA FAYETTE, Ga., March 8. (Special)

—In Walker county are some firearms that are prized from the associations connected with them and from their antiquity. The first is a Tranter forty calibre cap and ball pistol of English make. It has been on many a bloody raid, having been bought from one of Morgan's men.

The second is a double-barrel shotgun, seventy years old, which was owned at one time by Peter Torney, United States Senator from Alabama.

It was in his hands one day in that state when he was on a deer stand. Five deer came dashing by. When seventy-five yards off, he fired one barrel and killed two of them. A second or two later he fired again and the other three were slain.

The third is an old flint lock rifle, with a barrel forty-two inches long, that carries a forty calibre ball. The man who used it during the revolution against Tarleton at the battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina, gave it to David Cleague, a great uncle of F. A. Crutchfield, who owns the two guns and the pistol.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale at less than half cost, a good second hand Buckeye Mower, a horse hay rake, Hughes cultivator, two Pennington cultivators, Dow Law cotton planter, a one-horse wagon and buggy.

—L. D. MILLER.

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Unexampled Prodigy of the Fifteenth Congress.

Washington Dispatch to New York Herald.

One thousand million dollars!

Imagine, if possible, the enormity of the sum.

Another Trust.

Washington Dispatch to New York Herald.

One thousand million dollars!

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Washington Dispatch to New York Herald.

The Republican.

Issued Weekly.

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square and one-half inches a square.
Local notices 50 cents a line.
Advertisers must be bound in Thursdays or before to insure insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

One year. One Dollar
Six Months. Seventy-five Cents
Three Months. Forty Cents
Advertisers name must be paid in advance. No name will be booked unless accompanied by the order.

Barrels of fresh roasted coffee just received at Bondurant's.

Mr. C. I. Daughtry and wife left last week for their home in Opelika, Ala.

Orders for family supplies are filled with care and promptness when left at Bondurant's.

Miss Jessie Woods, daughter of the late Judge Alex. Woods, is visiting relatives in the city.

Fresh minced meat, prunes, cranberries, olives, canned soups, ham, breakfast bacon and everything nice at Bondurant's.

Mr. H. L. Stevenson bought a residence lot on Iola Street from Mr. R. W. Whisenant a few days ago.

Miss Retta Sage, of Philadelphia, is visiting the family of Mr. Louis F. Miller in Jacksonville.

Miss Helen Robinson and Mrs. Robert Burchard, of Monteville, Conn., are visiting the family of Mr. Wm. Adams on Depot Street.

Bondurant is constantly getting in nice, new and fresh groceries, candies and confectionaries. The ladies are especially invited to call.

The Rt. Rev. H. M. Jackson, D. D., assistant Bishop of the Diocese, will hold service in Jacksonville Wednesday, March 18th. The public are cordially invited.

Mrs. J. H. Priveit, of Rome, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Francis, here. Mr. Priveit is now associated with a Baltimore house, and his family will probably reside here in future.

Married at the residence of the bride's father, J. F. Copeland, at White Plains, Ga., on the 4th of March, Mr. Iverson Watson, of this place, and Miss Ada L. Copeland.

Hon. W. P. Cooper visited his constituents and friends, in Jacksonville Tuesday. The able and faithful man in whom Mr. Cooper discharged his duties in the Legislature won him many friends and admirers here and throughout the county.

Mr. J. M. and C. Sullivan, of McMinnville, Tenn., arrived in Jacksonville Thursday with a fine drove of mules. This will be their last drove of mules, and parties wishing to get a good mule, or a pair, would do well to see them at once. Their next lot will be horses exclusively.

Mr. H. L. Stevenson advertised mules for sale in the REPUBLICAN some weeks ago. He has sold them all and says he is still getting calls and letters as the result of that advertisement. He has ordered the advertisement out in self defense; and yet some people think that advertising does not pay.

COUNTY ALLIANCE.

The next meeting of the County Alliance will be held at Iron City, (Dayville) April 10th 1891.

The people of Jacksonville will be glad to learn that Mrs. Ladie Bowling is preparing to give another one of her delightful entertainments. This one will be of an entirely different character to any she has yet given. We cannot say more of it now than that it will come off between the 1st and 10th of April.

The Burlington Investment and Improvement Company, of Burlington, Colorado, have a few building lots that are to be given away in order to get people interested in this new thriving place. What more can they do? A place situated amid the finest scenery in the world, the country seat and natural advantages that cannot be excelled. For further particulars inquire of W. A. Sheldon, the photographer.

Mr. Chas. A. Grasty, correspondent of the Manufacturer's Record, was in Jacksonville Tuesday and Wednesday. He rode over the town and looked into its resources and prospects and was much pleased with the town and enthusiastic over the outlook. Thus Jacksonville impresses all strangers. When the financial clouds roll by the old town will move on to the accomplishment of her purposes without let or hindrance.

Mr. Henry C. Ide, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., one of the Directors of the Tread-egar National Bank, at this place, has been appointed Land Commissioner in Samoa, in behalf of the U. S. Government, by the President. Mr. Ide has never sought office, having once before declined the appointment of Secretary to the Secretary of War. His eminent fitness for the delicate and arduous duties of the place led to his appointment. He is an uncle to Mr. Geo. F. Ide, cashier of our bank.

PUBLIC DEBATE

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.
of the Calhoun Literary Society, Saturday Evening, March 21st.

The Calhoun Literary Society of the State Normal School will have their annual debate on Saturday evening, March 21st, 1891, in the College Chapel. Subject: Resolved, "That the Farmers Alliance, as an organization, should enter the political arena." There will be four contestants, two on each side. This will, we are sure, be the most interesting debate the Society has ever engaged in, as there is a very broad field for argument. The public are cordially invited to attend.

New Dress Silks

Ullman Brothers, of Anniston, received a beautiful line of Surrah and Chintz Silk, dress goods in beautiful new designs. Also a full line of solid colors, very newest shades, which they will sell from 37½ cents up.

Call and examine samples of work. Don't delay too long, for this chance will last only a short time.

W. A. SHELDON.

New Dress Goods

Our stock of new Dress Goods for Easter wear has been received, and we are able to show you the largest and finest assortments in half and all wool Shalies, Nuno, Veiling, Wool and Silk Warp, Herritas, in the very newest shades at real low prices at Ullman Bro's.

2w Anniston.

Fine Horse.

CHOCOLOCOCO, ALA., March 9, 1891.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—I leave to day for Kentucky, for a fine well bred trotting Wilkes Stallion, standard bred, and registered. It is the best trotting blood in the world, and people who have fine mares had better keep them and breed to him.

Yours Respectfully,

S. W. BORDERS.

Pianos and organs for sale on easy payments. Write for prices before buying elsewhere.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.

Church Services.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church—W. T. Allen, rector—Services with sermon every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m. Subject: "Confirmation." All are invited.

Sunday School at 2:30 a. m., Geo H. Montgomery, Superintendent. Public always welcome.

Baptist Church—Rev. H. W. Williams, pastor—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Subject of tomorrow's morning service: "The devil after a Christian." Evening: "The surprise of the Judgment Day." A cordial invitation to all.

Methodist Church—Rev. F. A. Rogers, pastor—Services every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. every Sunday. Prof. D. L. Earnest, Supt. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Mail Order Department.

We are happy to inform the ladies that we have enlarged our department and are able now to supply every lady with full lines of samples in silk and woolen dress goods, at the shortest notice. Our dress goods department is larger than ever and we are able to give you prices as low as any city in the country. Please try us.

Ullman Bro's.

2w Anniston.

WANTED—Normal graduates and teachers who have had normal training to take good paying positions for this spring, summer and autumn. Send for circular.

T. W. DE VAMPERT, Manager Southern Education Bureau and Bureau of Information, Montgomery, Ala.

White Goods and Embroidery.

A grand line of White Goods and Embroideries for children, misses and ladies, and a special assortment for misses, for confirmation dresses at prices to suit a Ullman Bro's.

2w Anniston.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The notes and accounts due the estate of T. W. Francis, deceased have been delivered to me for collection. All persons owing said estate are requested to make payment and save costs.

H. L. STEVENSON.

Feb 28-31

NOTICE NO. 11,366.

LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 2, 1891.]

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed a notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Jacksonville, Ala., on March 23, 1891, viz.: Margaret Newkirk, widow, No. 21,250 for the lots No. 31, Section 31, Township 12 south, of Range 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William B. Nabors, Benjamin D. Plessow, John N. Stevenson, Jos. N. Nolen, all of Ullman Bro's.

J. H. BINGHAM, Register.

Feb 21-26

Geo. V. Elwell,

"THE PAINTER."

Practical painting in all its branches.

Paper Hanging, &c.

Office at residence on Ladiga St.

West Side Public Street.

Give me a call.

Children say for Fisher's Easter.

PUBLIC DEBATE

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.
Read What Capt. James H. Savage
Has to Say of Baker's Blood
and Liver Cure.

TESTIMONIAL

Pleasanton, Ala., May 18, 1887.
My brother, B. F. Savage, of Ladiga, Ala., a good man, but subject of the worst form of all his life, but used to work for five years ago; the disease then broke out in his mouth and his tongue. He could not eat or drink. The doctors of this section of country for two years could not cure him. F. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, which only kept him in check, without any prospect of cure, and he died.

In this condition he lay in his room for three more years. His offensive was the stench of his body, and he could not stand in warm weather, and it was decided to send him to a doctor in the South.

He was sent to Dr. Baker, of Atlanta, and there saw him again. Dr. Baker said that he had a trial of Liver Cure a trial, feeling sure it will cure any case. It is no humbug. It is a purely

natural remedy, and without any solicitation, and it has been reappeared for over six months. I am now in full health and permanently cured. And I would recom-

mend it to all who are suffering from diseases afflicting with serofilia or like diseases to give Dr. Baker's Liver Cure a trial, feeling sure it will cure any case.

I have said this much, and could say more, for this medicine, and without any solicitation, and it has been reappeared for over six months. I am now in full health and permanently cured. And I would recom-

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I have said this much, and could say more, for this medicine,

EROS! BOOK STORE

IN ANNISTON,

but have you called at Eros' store? There are no finer collections of books in the South. It's the store of liberal ideas in trading. It's the Book and Stationery Store in the full sense of the word, and of which any city would be proud of. New books almost as soon as the ink is dry. All the standard Periodicals and Weekly papers. School books and supplies which have to sell on their merit and low prices. Fine correspondence and paper at lower prices than you can pay for airmail. If you can't come yourself a letter that tells nearly what you want will command the best attention and the goods will cost the same as if personally bought.

COMMERCIAL

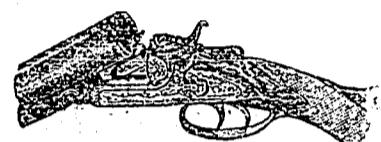
AND

LAW STATIONERY.
Architects' and Engineer's materials. You can confidently call or write for anything in the above line. Whatever goods ought to be in a first class Book and Stationery store are here, and the prices are right.

Noble between 12 and 13 street, Anniston, Ala.

Anniston Arms Co.,

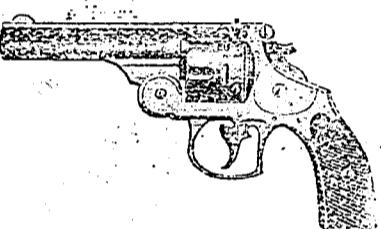
No. 917 NOBLE STREET,



Will sell as cheap as any house North, East, South or West.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

CARTRIDGES



LAWN TENNIS, BASE BALL,

Gymnasium Fishing Tackl,

And all kinds of

Sporting Goods.

Agents for

King's Great Western Powder Co.,

Parker Bros. Guns, L. C. Smith
Guns. ANNISTON ARMS CO.
sept 1894 Anniston, Ala.



CURE

For Headache and all other diseases incident to the various states of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, after eating, Pain in the Stomach, &c. Will their effects remanifested, and will be again cured.

SICK HEAD

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, enfeebled and fatigued, the nerves, &c., instead here and there, when they are not well and full of pills, will cure them. Will find these pills valuable in many cases, and will be well worth the trouble to obtain them. But a few will cure.

ACHE

In the hand of so many lives that here is where we make our great list. We will make it while

Carter's Little Liver Pill is very small and very easy to take. Our little pills make do. They are made of the best materials, and are of pure, fine, white, and tasteless. All who take them, in a few days, will find them well.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS. NEW YORK.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Register's Sale.

Postponed until April 6.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the chancery court for the 9th District of the Northernmost Chancery Division of the State of Alabama rendered at the October term 1891, in said court in the cause of Martin Hartman vs. A. B. Ledbetter. I will be Register of said court to sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Circuit Court of said county, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1891, the following described real estate, to wit: Lots No. two and three (2 and 3) being the south half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter; also two (2) acres off the north side of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, all in section sixteen, township thirteen, range nine (9), Calhoun County, Alabama, being a part of section nine (9), township thirteen (13), range nine (9), in Calhoun county, Ala., containing in 162 acres more or less. Said land will be sold as the property of the said A. B. Ledbetter, to satisfy his decree.

This 22nd day of January 1891.
WM. M. HAMES,
ja244t Register.

BOOKS

We have just received a full line of school books. All can be supplied now. Also a complete line of tablets, the best ever offered.

We have just received 300 sacks phosphate and 500 sacks guano.

We have just received a car load of fine corn; also a car load of No. 1 timothy hay.

Our stock of groceries and hardware is full in every detail. Also in queensware and lamps, harness, saddles, etc.

Call on us and be convinced that we are selling good goods cheap.

Respy,
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Jacksonville, Ala,
S. Side Public Square.

NOTICE NO. 11,450.
LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
March 4, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court, at Jacksonville, Alabama, on April 20, 1891, viz: George W. Shaw, Homestead entry No. 18,000 for the Fraction No 2, of Sec. 64, T. 12, south of R. S. east.

He also the following witnesses to prove his claim, residing upon and cultivating of said land, viz: William T. Owens, George W. Griffith, James B. Brown, John P. Eden, all of Reaves, Alabama.

J. H. BINGHAM,
Registrar

Probate of Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term
March 2nd, 1891.

This day came Mrs. Fannie Atkins and filed in court a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of David Atkins deceased, and the same was probated and admitted to record. The true and full testament of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that the 30th day of March, 1891, be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear and determine said petition and for the probate of said will; and notice is hereby given to all persons interested and especially the non-resident next of kin to deceased, whose names are hereby given as far as known, of Abbie Teague, Texas, postoffice unknown; Sarah Whitesides, postoffice unknown; Elijah Teague and Laura Barrett, Dalton, Ga.; Florence Kent, Harrason county, Ga.; Helen Ault, Buchanan county, Ga.; Joel W. Lites and Ellia Brouwer, Greenwood, S. C.; Robert Lites, Troy, S. C.; Fannie Jennings, McCormick, S. C.; James Lites and John Lites, Mikeville, Florida; M. A. Lites, Limestone, S. C.; Jessie Lites and Warren Riles, Verden, Ga.; Fannie White, Thomas White and R. E. White, Bradley, S. C.; Sallie E. Barnett, Hampton, Ga.; Josie Atkins, Pell county, Texas; Mary M. Atkins, Fannie Atkins, Mrs. Mattie Adams and Mrs. Lizzie Griffin, Luella, Ga.; Mrs. Mahala Minister, Mrs. Eliza Walker, Hampton, Ga.; Mattie Andrews and Andrew, Mrs. Eliza Walker, Ga.; Mrs. Joseph Atkins, Washington, D. C.; Henry Atkins and Julia Atkins, Atlanta, Ga.; John F. Atkins, Edgewood, S. C.; Thomas Atkins, Indiana; to appear in said Probate Court on the said 30th day of March, 1891, and contest said will if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
n. t. Judge of Probate.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder before the Court House door on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1891, the following real estate granted by the said minor, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House door on Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1891, the following real estate granted by the said minor, to wit: A Commissioners lot in the John Stoeckeler lot in Piedmont, Ala., on the line of William Wood's lot, and running nearly north to the line on the north side of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 6; thence west with said line seventy-seven yards more or less till it strikes with creek, thence nearly south to the northwest corner of the said John Stoeckeler lot, thence nearly east to the place of beginning, thus taining two acres more or less and situated in east half of southeast quarter of Section 6, and partly in west half of southwest quarter of Section 5; Township thirteen, Range ten, east, in Calhoun County, Alabama.

A. J. LOGAN,
Guardian.

Brothers, Willett & Willett, Attorneys.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Established and sustained by the State for the

Training of Teachers.

Diploma received at graduation is a life certificate. A thorough course of study.

GOOD PREPARATORY AND COLLEGE SCHOOLS in connection with Normal School.

Tuition very low. Board from \$10 to \$12.50 per month.

Next session begins September, 1890.

For catalogue and further information address

C. B. GIBSON, Pres.

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH

ROME, - - - - - GEORGIA.

00:00

Wholesale AND Retail Bookseller and

Music Dealer.

JUST receiving a magnificent line of holly-day goods; Comb and Brush sets, Work-boxes, Knives, Buttons, Buttons, Buttons, and Gentlemen's Pins and Morocco Bound Photograph and Autograph Albums, Post-Book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn Books, Picture Books, Engravings, Vases, Bronzes, Games, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Plush Boxes and Wedding Presents.

Plans and Organs from different manufacturers, for Organ or Instrument plus, at low prices.

6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Cheap Money.

As correspondent of the Loan Co., of Alabama, I can offer money on improved farms at reduced rates.

H. L. STEVENSON.

july 14th

Small Farm For Sale.

We will sell a small farm of 39 acres, 6 acres cleared, balance woodland, near the Skelton mineral spring, 4 miles south of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & Anniston public road, for \$20 per acre.

Terms one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Address,

Stevenson, Martin & Grant,

Jacksonville, Ala.

FOR SALE.

A good safe buggy horse—price \$100 cash or good note. Also a good work mule—price \$75.00.

L. D. MILLER.

E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.,

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale.

Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.

Very Respectfully.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT.

For Sale.

We have for sale the finest and best improved farm of 3000 acres in the county. Five hundred acres cleared. Good dwellings—dozen

small houses; four large barns, gin house and press. The farm is in high state of cultivation and well fenced—fine springs and well watered. Every field has running water in it, and of course well adapted for a grain and cotton or for a stock farm. The farm will be sold in a body or subdivided to suit purchasers, and will be sold for either cash or on a credit as purchasers may prefer. We also have or sale perhaps the best grain and saw mill. Call and see us for particulars, or write.

STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT.

Jas. S. Kelly

Notary Public and Ex-Officio

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

At Oxford, Ala.

Courts 2nd Saturday in each month

Guardian's Sale of Town Lands.

By virtue of an order of sale granted

by the Probate Court of Calhoun

county, State of Alabama, the under-

signed guardian of Gurnee Foster, a

minor, will sell at public outcry to

the highest bidder before the Court

House door on Monday, the 2nd day

of March, 1891, the following real es-

tate granted by the said minor, to wit:

Commissioning the said minor, a

lot known as the John Stoeckeler

lot in Piedmont, Ala., on the line

of William Wood's lot, and run-

ning nearly north to the line on the

north side of the east half of the

southeast quarter of Section 6;

thence west with said line seventy-

seven yards more or less till it strikes

with creek, thence nearly south to

the northwest corner of the said

John Stoeckeler lot, thence nearly

east to the place of beginning, thus

taining two acres more or less and

situated in east half of southeast

quarter of Section 6, and partly in

west half of southwest quarter of

Section 5; Township thirteen,

Range ten, east, in Calhoun County,

Alabama.

A. J. LOGAN,
Guardian.

Brothers, Willett & Willett, Attorneys.

july 14-15

Register, Commissioner.

GEORGE CHOW,
Mch. 7, 1891, Commissioner.

Paper Crater.

Having bought a new Paragon Pa-

per Cutter, the REPUBLICAN will

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

VOLUME. 55.

FOR CONFEDERATES.

POINTS ABOUT THE LAW GRANTING THEM RELIEF.

Blanks Being Sent Out---Each Probate Judge Has a Full Supply---The Amount Which the Beneficiaries Will Receive.

Montgomery Journal.

Yesterday's Journal contained a brief allusion to the fact that the clerks in the State Auditor's office were sending out to probate judges blank applications to be signed by maimed, disabled and blind ex-confederate soldiers and the widows of deceased soldiers. The blanks contain the substance of the law regulating the distribution of the special fund, which, it is estimated will reach \$125,000, and are published for the information of those concerned.

The application for the relief for soldiers or sailors begins with the names of the applicant; the company and regiment of which he was a member, the date, time and character of wound which disabled him, and after this preliminary statement is the following:

"And in consequence of which loss limb, wound or wounds, he has been rendered physically incapable of making a livelihood by labor; that he was a resident of Alabama on the 13th day of February, 1891, and is a resident at the date of this application; that he is engaged in the business of---that his taxable property does not exceed four hundred dollars in value, and that his salary and gross income does not amount to four hundred dollars per year."

The applicant then signs the statement which is sworn to before the judge of probate of the county in which the applicant resides, and after the above signature, the probate judge certifies to the auditor that he has on file in his office a duplicate of the application and affidavit, and further that he believes the statements set forth by the applicant to be entitled to credit.

The applications are then forwarded by the probate judge to the state auditor where a record of each applicant will be made which, with the county of his residence, and when the applications are all in the auditor's office, and the tax is collected from which the relief is to be paid, the sum accruing will be divided between the total number of applicants in the State, and the auditor's warrant will be drawn in favor of each soldier entitled to relief under the law and will be forwarded by the auditor to the probate judge of the county in which the applicant resides, and the applicant will receive the auditor's warrant payable at the state treasury.

The blanks for blind applicants are in form, substantially the same as those for needy soldiers and sailors except that the description of the applicants' conditions sets out the fact that his blindness resulted from wounds received in the war or disease contracted during services in the confederate army, and further that his taxable property unenumerated is not of the value of \$1,000 or that his gross income or salary is not over \$1,000 per year.

The blank applications for widows of confederate soldiers sets out the company and regiment in which the deceased husband of the applicant served and that he came to his death by wounds received in battle or disease contracted in service, and that his death occurred during the war or within five years thereafter; that the applicant has not since re-married; that she was a resident of this state on the 13th day of February 1891 and is a resident at the time of making application and that her taxable property does not exceed \$400 in value.

The probate judge certifies to the widow's application as follows:

"I hereby certify that satisfactory proof has been made before me of the allegations set forth in the above affidavit, and that I believe Mrs. [S. S.] is entitled to relief under the act approved February 13th, 1891, and that the duplicate of the foregoing application and affidavit is on file in my office."

The relief to be afforded under this act will not avail until next year, after the 30th day of September 1892, and it is estimated that the amount which the law will yield to each applicant, except the blind will be about \$80, the estimate being based upon the presumption that the same number of applications will be received this year as last year, when the applicants numbered 4,000. The blind soldiers and sailors, whose number is limited will receive each about \$1,200.

The increased sales of fertilizers in Alabama this year is 11,603 tons in excess of last.

Every one in the South interested in or knowing of the proposed starting of any new manufacturing or mining enterprise, whether large or small, or of the extensions of factories or mines, now in operation, or the erection of large buildings, would benefit himself, as well as the South generally, by sending particulars to the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore. That paper has for years made a business of reporting every new manufacturing concern, from a cotton gin to a furnace, every new mining company, and every bank started anywhere in the South. This information is read by thousands of people all over the United States, and is often republished by hundreds of other papers that look to the Manufacturers' Record for information about this section. The result is that every new enterprise, and the town in which it is located, are widely advertised without cost, and great good often results. In this way the wants of Southern manufacturers who wish to buy machinery are made public, and catalogues of all machinery in their line, with prices, &c., are received, and they are thus enabled to select the best machinery at the lowest cost. The Manufacturers' Record invites all information of this character, and everybody in the South should take an interest in seeing that journal receives the earliest notices that can possibly be given of such new enterprises, or of the enlargement of those now in operation.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such article should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do in ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Company.

Sold by Druggists, 75 cents. feb 14

A CURIOUS OLD COUPLE.

How They Preserved Domestic Harmony All their Married Life.

Greenville Breeze.

Quite a curiosity was displayed upon our streets Monday morning in the shape of a farmer boy's team. Early on that morning a youthful farmer with rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and a manly form drove into our town a large red horned ox, hatched beside a large Bolivian cream colored mule, this rather queer and odd team pulled two wagons, one hatched behind the other--both wagons contained three bales of cotton--the cotton of one wagon belonged to his father and the other was the property of his mother. This aged couple have lived together for twenty years without a single cross word between them, and from the first year of their married life, they have never mixed their property, but have always kept it separately, thereby avoiding all family dissensions.

He Was Told to Prepare to Die.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. J. H. Harrell, Ridge Farm, Ill.: "Swift's Specific (S. S.) saved my life and restored my health after the leading physicians of the State pronounced my case hopeless. From childhood I suffered agonies from a constitutional blood trouble, that gradually grew worse as I advanced in years. Finally a great ulcerous sore broke out on my leg, which compelled me to go on crutches, and this, added to the Rheumatism that had set in, made me almost helpless. The physicians who, by the way, were the best in this State, pronounced the disease incurable, and told me to prepare for death. About this time my attention was drawn to an advertisement of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and I commenced taking it, as a drowning man would grasp at a straw. I commenced to improve from the first dose, and continued to improve until I am now sound and well. The ulcerous sore on my leg has healed up, and not even a scar is left and I am to-day free from disease as any man living. Early last fall I discontinued the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and have not had a day's sickness since. I feel it a duty I owe to my fellowman, and to the manufacturers of Swift's Specific to make the above statement.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEW LIEN LAW.

MECHANICS AND MATERIAL MEN TO BE PROTECTED.

A recent act of the Legislature That Will Give the Laborer His Due.

[House Bill No. 859.]

AN ACT

To provide Lien for Mechanics and Material Men and to Repeal Sections 3018, 3022, 3026, 3028, 3041, of the Code, and Section 3027, as Amended by the Acts of 1888-89.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the following Sections of the Code of Alabama, of 1888 are hereby repealed: 3018, 3022, 3025, 3026, 3028 and 3041; also section 3027, as amended by the Acts of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1888-89.

Sec. 2. Lien declared. Be it further enacted, That every mechanic, firm, association, corporation or other person, who shall do or perform any work of labor upon, or furnish any material, fixtures, engine, boiler or machinery for any building, article, improvement of utility on land, or for altering, repairing or beautifying the same, under or by virtue of any contract with the owner or proprietor thereof or his agent, architect, trustee, contractor or sub-contractor, shall have a lien thereon on such building, article, improvement or utility, and on the land on which the same is situated, to the extent in ownership of all the right, title and interest owned therein by such owner or proprietor, and in area of the entire lot or parcel of land, and in addition thereto shall have a lien for all costs and for an attorney's fee, in the discretion of the Court, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25.00); Provided, That the lien of employees of the contractor and person furnishing materials to him shall be only to the amount of any unpaid balance due the contractor by the owner or proprietor, and such employees and material men shall also have a lien on such unpaid balance.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That every owner, proprietor or authorized agent shall, before making any payment under the contract demand of the contractor a complete list of all the material men, laborers and employees, who have furnished any material or thing or have done any labor or performed any service, or who may be under any contract of engagement to furnish any material or thing or to do any labor, or to do any service for such contractor on such building or improvement with the terms and price thereof and the amount due, any such proprietor shall pay to the respective persons named in such list or their agents the amounts shown to be due by such list, which payment shall be a proper credit on such contract. If any owner, proprietor or his authorized agent fails to demand such list or pay the amounts shown due by such list, as required by this section, then the lien of all the material men, laborers and employees shall extend to the full amount due such material men, laborers and employees.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That any lien filed under this Act, must be filed in the office of the Judge of Probate of the county where such labor was performed and material furnished within ninety days from the last day on which any labor was performed or material furnished, by leaving with the Judge of Probate a statement of the amount due for labor performed and material furnished, a description of the property on which the lien is claimed, and the name of the owner or proprietor thereof, if known; but no error in amount or name of the owner or proprietor shall effect the lien.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That any contractor or sub-contractor receiving money or other consideration due on his contract, and who fraudulently fails to pay the person performing any labor or furnishing any material expended or used in the construction of any building, article, improvement or utility or in altering, improving, repairing or beautifying the same, thereby allowing a lien to be filed against such property, shall be guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, and may be punished under the statute made and provided for the offense.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That a contractor who fails or refuses to furnish the list as required by Sec. 2½ of this Act shall thereby forfeit his right to a lien under this Act.

Sec. 7. Notice of Lien to Owner. Be it further enacted, That any person holding claims under this statute, give notice to the owner or proprietor, his agent or architect, ten days before filing his lien, giving amount of claim, and that he looks to his lien on the building, the payment of his claim; provided that if such

notice is left at the residence or place of business of the owner or proprietor, his agent or architect, it shall be deemed a full compliance with this section.

Sec. 8. When consent of owner Presumed. Be it further enacted, That the fact that the person performing labor or furnishing material was notified in writing not to perform such labor or furnish material, by the person in whom the title was invested at the time such labor was performed or material furnished, shall be prima facie evidence that it was by and with the consent of the owner that such labor was performed and material furnished.

Sec. 9. Suits Instituted. Be it further enacted, That all actions for the enforcement of liens shall be brought within six months after the filing of the lien.

Sec. 10. Jurisdiction. Be it further enacted, That when the amount involved exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) action for enforcement of lien under this Chapter shall be brought in the Circuit Court, or Court having like jurisdiction of the county in which the property is situated; in all other cases, such action shall be brought before the Justices of the Peace, where judgments shall be executed as now provided by Section 3087.

Sec. 11. Lien on Building. Be it further enacted, That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

(OFFICIAL)

J. D. BARRON,
Secretary of State

PRESIDENT POLK ON PALMER.

He Thinks His Election Will Give More Satisfaction Than Any of the Other Candidates.

Washington, March 18.—President Polk of the National Farmers' Alliance declined this morning to express his views on the election, in Illinois, of Gen. Palmer to the Senate, and the position of the three Alliance men in the recent contest in Illinois further than to say it appeared to him to have been a fight between the Republican and Democratic parties, rather than a contest between those two parties and the alliance.

The alliance, he thought, had fought manfully for principles, and though they had not been victorious in sending a Farmers' Alliance man to the Senate, he believed that Palmer's election would be generally regarded with more favor than that of any of the other candidates.

Polk said further that he knew of no promises being made by General Palmer as to his policy in the Senate on any questions whatever.

GLOATING OVER AN IMPENDING DEFICIENCY.

Mr. Carlisle, who is one of the most accurate and careful men in the public service, in a letter in The Forum, some months ago, figured out that the result of the action of the Republican majority in the fifty-first Congress, would be a deficiency of \$84,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1892. This is a matter about which all political parties can justly feel a deep interest, but it seems to afford pleasureable contemplation to the Republicans. In fact The New York Tribune openly rejoices that the extravagance and corruption of its party has made it necessary for the Democrats to deal with such a difficult problem. It says: "The next Congress will be closely watched to see whether it is more economical. If it cuts down expenditures for the needed work of the government, it will be justly censured. If it cuts off pensions for the Union veterans, it will be condemned. But if it appropriates as large an amount as the recent Congress, it will be compelled to increase taxation in order to prevent national bankruptcy. The recent Congress began its work with a large surplus to be distributed, and that exists no longer. There is not offered the Democrats next winter as an alternative as some of them now imagine."

This is one of the worst signs of Republican recklessness that has been exhibited, and we mistake the temper of the people, if it does not do that party an immense amount of injury. There is a clear admission that the Republicans have brought the country to the verge of national bankruptcy and that unless the Democrats increase taxation that condition of affairs will be inevitable. The Democrats beyond doubt have a difficult task before them, but if there is any patriotism at all in Republican Senators, the difficulty can be safely met.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That any person holding claims under this statute, give notice to the owner or proprietor, his agent or architect, ten days before filing his lien, giving amount of claim, and that he looks to his lien on the building, the payment of his claim; provided that if such

MADE 'EM ALL RICH.

EARLY STRUGGLES OF THE ELYTON LAND COMPANY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The Part Played Therein by Col. Josiah Morris—The Tide Was Long, Long in Turning, But When It Did, Wealth Rolled Into the Contractors in Abundance.

Correspondence of Nashville American, Birmingham, Ala., March 16.—Josiah Morris, the millionaire banker, who died at his home in Montgomery, Ala., last Monday, was in no sense a remarkable man but for his connection with the great Elyton Land Company of this city he would no doubt have been unknown outside of the town where he lived. The stories now going the rounds of the press about Mr. Morris' fortune and the big sums he drew in dividends on his Elyton Land Company stock are all very much overdrawn.

DREW A DRAFT ON JOSIAH MORRIS, wrote him about the situation and urged him to protect the paper, which he did. A few days later it was necessary to raise \$2,500 in order to appease another creditor and get an extension of the rest of his claim. Taking a pocketful of the unsold bonds Dr. Caldwell went to Atlanta to see Maj. Campbell Wallace, who was a large stockholder in the company. To Maj. Wallace he explained the situation and urged him to take some of the bonds at 80 cents on the dollar. The Major finally bought \$4,000 worth of them, and another crisis was tided over. Then Judge W. S. Mudd, of this city, was induced to purchase some of the bonds at 50 cents, on condition that Morris would give his personal obligation to take up the bonds at the end of two years and guarantee the interest on them. This crisis was the first to come in the two years the Elyton Land Company had been in existence.

Through the courtesy of some of the officers of the company, and others familiar with all the facts, your correspondent is able to give a correct history of Mr. Morris' connection with the Elyton Land Company, the amount of stock he owned, and the amount he received in dividends. To begin with, it is just as well to correct the popular belief that Mr. Morris was the first man to conceive the idea of building a great manufacturing city here and that he never lost faith in the future of the place or the ultimate success of the Elyton Land Company. The organization of the company and the building of a city was first suggested by others, but the projectors of the scheme needed more capital than they had, and they succeeded in interesting Morris in the venture and furnished the money. He had plenty of faith at first, but in 1875 when the stock went down to seven cents on the dollar and creditors were clamoring for their money, he offered his stock for sale at the market price and at one time offered to give it to any one who would take it and agree to relieve him of the personal liabilities he had incurred in connection with the company's affairs. However, he had faith in the future of the place soon returned, and time and again he put up the money to save the company from bankruptcy.

All the land originally owned by the Elyton Land Company was purchased by Morris in his own name for \$100,000. The company was then organized with a capital stock of \$200,000. It was divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$100. Morris deeded the land to the company, and the money he had advanced was returned to him less the amount he took in the stock of the company. He retained 437 of the 2,000 shares of the stock. Col. J. R. Powell, the first president of the company, bought 326 shares of the stock and borrowed the money from Morris to pay for it. When Powell was deposed from office in 1875 Morris bought his stock at par and immediately sold it to others at the same price. He took the stock for the debt Powell owed him. Morris several times increased his holdings of the stock until he finally owned 577 shares.

Right here another popular error may be corrected. It was believed by many people that Morris bought most of his stock in the company at 15 to 20 cents on the dollar. He did not buy any at the lowest price, reached. Some of his stock he bought at 50 cents on the dollar, some lower and some at par. His entire holdings, 577 shares, cost him \$31,000. The first dividend on the stock was paid in 1883 and the last in 1888. Since 1888 the income has all been applied to improvements. During the six years in which dividends were paid Morris received \$1,745,855. His stock is probably worth \$2,000,000 or more, making a total of nearly \$4,000,000 in twenty years on an investment of \$31,000. It has been published in several newspapers that he received over \$3,000,000 in dividends, but the amount of his dividends given above is from the books of the company and the figures are correct.

Three men kept the Elyton Land Company in existence as a corporate body for two years, while the anxious creditors were trying to wind up its affairs in order that they might get their money. The men who saved it were Josiah Morris, Col. D. S. Troy and Dr. H. M. Caldwell, the present President of the company. Morris furnished the money, when nothing but money would do. Troy fought the legal battles and Dr. Caldwell the political battles, and the company built water works in

1873 and incurred a heavy indebtedness. When Dr. Caldwell was elected President in 1875 he found the affairs of the company in a desperate condition. The debts amounted to nearly \$70,000, there was not a dollar in the treasury, and several of the largest creditors had already brought suit. Dr. Caldwell persuaded the Board of Directors to issue \$80,000 of first mortgage bonds bearing 8 per cent interest. The bonds were issued, but at first no one would buy them. One old countryman had a claim of \$6,000 against the company and he wanted his money. He refused to take bonds for his debt at any price. Mr. Caldwell went to see him and got him not to bring suit if they would pay him \$1,000 down. Then the Dr. was in a fix. He did not have the \$1,000. In this emergency

IN FAVOR OF A NEW PARTY

SOME FARMERS' ALLIANCE LEADERS TALK ABOUT IT.

They Say Weaver, Donnelly or Director Will Be the Candidate, and the Election May Be Thrown Into the Next House—What Labor Men Have to Say About It

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

The Republican NEW OUTFIT. JANUARY, 1891.

The capacity for the production of superior work by the addition of the latest improved machinery, newest faces of type and a mammoth stock of carefully selected paper, are unequalled in the South.

Tax Assessor's Notice. SECOND AND LAST ROUND.

I will be at the places the days mentioned below for the purpose of assessing the State, County and Post Taxes for the year 1891, for Calhoun County, State of Alabama.

All persons subject to taxation, under the law, are earnestly requested to meet me promptly at my appointment on the days and places mentioned, with a full list of property, with its full cash value, with correct numbers of Lands and Town Lots in every case, as required by law. All persons subject to Poll tax will be required to give the correct number of Township and Range they live in.

Beat 17 DeArmanville, Monday March 2.

Beat 12 Choccolocco, Tuesday Mar. 3.

Beat 12 Iron City, Wednesday Mar. 4.

Beat 11 White Plains, Thursday March 5.

Beat 10 Rabbit Town, Friday Mar. 6.

Beat 10 Morgan's Store, Saturday March 7.

Beat 16 School House, near Carlton Woolf old place, Monday March 9.

Beat 16 Ladiga, Tuesday March 10.

Beat 9 Piedmont, Wednesday March 11.

Beat 8 Allups, Friday March 13.

Beat Green's School House, Saturday March 14.

Beat 1 Jacksonville, Monday and Tuesday March 16 and 17.

Beat 4 Four Mile, Wednesday March 18.

Beat 3 Weavers, Thursday March 19.

Beat 13 Oxanna, Friday March 20.

Beat 13 Oxford, Saturday and Monday March 21 and 22.

Beat 4 Gannaways, Tuesday March 23.

Beat 4 Bynums, Wednesday March 24.

Beat 14 Sulphur Springs, Thursday March 26.

Beat 5 Polkville, Friday March 27.

Beat 15 Hatchie, Saturday March 28.

Beat 18 Griffins Store, Monday March 29.

Beat 6 Peeks Hill, Tuesday March 30.

Beat 7 Hollingsworth's, Wednesday April 1.

Beat 1 Tampa, Thursday April 2.

Beat 2 Alexandria, Friday and Saturday April 3 and 4.

Beat 15 Amistion, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday April 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

J. V. RHODES,
Tax Assessor.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF LOT

Under and by virtue of Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, I, as Administratrix of the estate of Ed. L. Woodward deceased, will sell to the highest bidder at public outcry, before the Court house dox, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the 23 day of March 1891, the following Real estate to wit: A certain town lot on depot street, in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. Commencing at a point eighty feet east of where Depot street intersects with grounds intersecting, being the N.E. corner of the Depot grounds on the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. Co. and running from said point East along the south boundary of Depot street 120 feet, thence south parallel with depot grounds 60 feet; thence west 120 feet, thence north parallel with Depot grounds, 60 feet to point of beginning.

IDA J. WOODWARD,
Feb 28. 91.
Administratrix.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said County, Special Term, February 20th 1891.

This day came W. J. Alexander, Commissioner heretofore appointed to sell the realty of estate of S. D. Johnson deceased, for division among the joint owners, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the proceeds of the sale of said realty.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 23rd day of March 1891 be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settlement; and to make and file the same for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear before me, at my office in the Court House of said county, on said 23rd day of March 1891 and contest said settlement if they think proper.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Feb 28-91
Judge of Probate.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891.

VOLUME. 55.

THE MAFIA.

ITS ORIGIN AND HOW ITS WORK IS DONE.

Best Authorities Say it Was Originally An Italian Political Society.

New York World.

According to the best authorities, the Mafia was originally an Italian political society, which taught the doctrine of assassination as the best means of getting rid of objectionable persons. To prevent treachery it was necessary to bind its members together with the strongest oaths, and those who disclosed the secrets knew they were imperilling their lives. They knew they would be tracked by unknown assassins wherever they went; that there was no concealment and that even at the North pole they were hardly safe from bullet or knife.

The number of lives thus lost, it was claimed, could not be calculated, but the frequency of murder in Italy about thirty years ago was evidence of the activity of the Mafia.

So great indeed was the number of assassinations in those days, that when the present Government of Italy was established, the work of suppressing the Mafia was seriously begun.

Harshness, cruelty and even brutality, was indulged in to accomplish this. Thousands of lives were sacrificed, but when the society finally found Italy too hot a place its headquarters were transferred to New Orleans, where there was already a large Italian colony.

It was about 1875 when the Italian Government took the matter of brigandage in hand, and the same measures that caused the emigration of the Mafias to this country, caused the brigands to flee the boot shaped peninsula and come here.

Among them was chief Gasseppo Esposito, credited with having committed more than one hundred murders. He, with forty members of his old band, settled in New Orleans, and there he assumed the control over them he had exercised in Italy.

The band then became known as the Mafia, although, as a matter of fact, it had nothing in common with the old Italian political society, excepting murder. The Esposito band was also known as the Stogaggera or Stiletto Society, and it was this body that first started the vendetta in the Crescent City.

In order to discover the leaders, their records and methods, Chief Hennessy wrote to the Italian Government asking that its criminal department inform him of all it knew about the Italians who had left Palermo, Naples and the Island of Sicily for New Orleans. The information started him, and he soon became objectionable to Esposito and his followers. Up to that time he had not interfered with the gang to any great extent, but there were spies even in the Italian criminal department, and by them the New Orleans assassins were apprised of Hennessy's inquiries, and from that time his doom was settled. He was the thirteenth victim of the society in sixteen years, and in no case was there a legal avengement of the crimes. In two-thirds of the cases the police were unable to obtain any tangible clew to the assassins and did not make an arrest.

HOW THE GANG WORKED.

This was due in a measure to the tactics of the guiding spirits. The society had no regular meeting of place, but meetings were generally held in retired portions of the city, a different house being chosen for different meetings. Thus the police were unable to obtain track of the people who were concerned in the crimes committed. Indeed, this was often impossible, since resident members were seldom selected to wield the knife or pistol. Mafias being called from other cities to do the work. The gangs chosen were generally six in number and they were paid from \$25 to \$100 for their work. Usually the assassins were total strangers to the victim pointed out to them. Then he was doomed. There was no hurry or impatience. The work was carefully and deliberately planned, every precaution being taken to prevent detection. A month or even two sometimes elapsed before a favorable opportunity occurred for the consummation of the conspiracy. Usually the gang selected a dark, rainy night, such as that on which Chief Hennessy was killed. Then its members took stations where they could surround their victim. There was no chance for escape.

The society in New Orleans abandoned the use of the stiletto several years ago, and since then and up to the time of the assassination of Hennessy the murderous work was ac-

complished by means of sawed off muskets or small carbines. Occasionally a banana knife, which is more effective than a stiletto, has been used. Thus in the long list of crimes attributed to the Society only two victims escaped with their lives, and in this, the Matranga case, both Matranga and Caruso were riddled with bullets. Neither was killed but both lost their legs.

The capture of the brigand Esposto by Chief Hennessy in 1881 and the surrender of him to the Italian government resulted in several murders, the Stogaggera being determined to avenge the betrayal of its leader. Within a few days after the capture of the great chief, Antonio Lubruso, who betrayed Esposto, was assassinated in Exchange alley. The manner in which Lubruso was killed was identical with that of Hennessy. He was killed at midnight when it was dark and stormy and the same kind of weapons were used. One of the sawed off guns were found near the dead man, but it did not prove a clue to the murderer. Then Vincente Ruffo was killed. He, too, was assassinated at midnight, but on St. Phillip street, a thoroughfare thickly populated by Italians, but, as usual, all who could possibly know anything about the case were suddenly stricken dumb. Some were found who saw a man kill Ruffo, but no one knew the assassin.

He Was Told to Prepare to Die.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. J. H. Harrell, Ridge Farm, Ill.: "Swift's Specific (S. S.) saved my life and restored my health after the leading physicians of the State pronounced my case hopeless. From childhood I suffered agonies from a constitutional blood trouble, that gradually grew worse as I advanced in years. Finally a great ulcerous sore broke out on my leg, which compelled me to go on crutches, and this, added to the Rheumatism that had set in, made me almost helpless. The physicians who, by the way, were the best in this State, pronounced the disease incurable, and told me to prepare for death. About this time my attention was drawn to an advertisement of Swift's Specific (S. S.) and I commenced taking it, as a drowning man would grasp at a straw. I commenced to improve from the first dose, and continued to improve until I am now sound and well. The ulcerous sore on my leg has healed up, and not even a scar is left and I am to-day as free from disease as any man living. Early last fall I discontinued the use of Swift's Specific (S. S.), and have not had a day's sickness since. I feel it a duty I owe to my fellowman, and to the manufacturers of Swift's Specific to make the above statement.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

State Sunday School Convention.

The meeting of this body of Sunday School workers, which is to convene in Anniston on April 14, will be a memorable one. Several of the most prominent leaders in the Sunday school work in the United States will be present, and large delegations from every portion of the States are expected. The convention will meet in the Parker Memorial church, on Tuesday night, when the welcome address will be delivered by the Rev. Gec. B. Eager, the eloquent Baptist divine.

W. H. Levering, President of the Indian Sunday School Union, has consented to give a series of talks on "Normal Work," and Mrs. W. F. Crafts, President of the International Teachers' Union, and a popular writer of primary lesson helps, will hold separate conferences for primary teachers during the convention, when she will discuss the following topics:

"Ways of working in the primary class."

"Next Sabbath's lesson taught to the class."

"Temperance teaching."

"Conversion and Christian culture of children."

Mr. W. H. Reynolds, who is well known to our people through his earnest labor in the Sabbath school work, will also be present.

Anniston is preparing a warm greeting for the delegates, and an earnest invitation to all Sunday school workers in the State to come and partake of her hospitality.

The superintendents of the several Sunday schools of Jacksonville ought to appoint their delegates at once and send their names to the committee on entertainment at Anniston.

Statisticians estimate that more unhealthiness is caused by wives failing to sew buttons on their husbands' garments, than from the use and abuse of whisky.

ALLIANCE ACTION.

Resolutions Adopted and Topics Chosen for Discussion.

Eureka Alliance, Talladega County, is going at the thing in the right way. No meaningless recommendations are made, but it resolved to reduce the acreage of cotton. The following is the resolution adopted.

Resolved, That we, the members of Eureka Alliance, No. 290, in meeting assembled, recognize that 1,000,000 bales increase in the cotton crop means over production, and we hereby pledge ourselves to reduce the amount of acreage for the present year not less than 25 per cent and earnestly request all members of our order throughout the country to co-operate with us in this movement.

An Acceptable Cotton Tie.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Greenwood alliance at Fitzpatrick's, Bullock County, March 13, 1891, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That if Brother Gaither offers us a cotton tie that is merchantable and will be accepted by the cotton buyers of our different markets, we will bind ourselves to use them exclusively and any member of this primary alliance refusing to use Brother Gaither's ties shall be expelled from the order.

Amended—by instructing the delegates to ask that the county alliance endorse the foregoing resolution.

Topics for Discussion.

The committee appointed to select topics for discussion at the meeting of the Bullock County Alliance offered the following:

What is the object or purpose of the alliance?

What is the alliance doing towards educating the farmers in their profession?

How best to stop the leaks on the farm?

Which pays the farmer best, to raise large crops of cotton with which to buy bread, meat, horses and mules, or to raise less cotton and more corn, oats, hogs, horses, mules, etc.?

Will it pay to raise horses and mules in this country?

From past experience, which are the best commercial fertilizers for our prairie and sandy lands; how much per acre and how applied?

Shall we have a county Fair and stock exhibit this coming fall?

Delegates of the county alliance will please consider well these subjects and be prepared to discuss them at the meeting at Aberfoyle on the 2nd of April, 1891.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENY, & Co.,
Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheny for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KENNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system.

Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists.

mar28-Jm.

Men for a Town.

The only men of worth to a town or community, say an exchange, are those who forget their own selfish ends long enough, and who are liberal enough in their idea to encourage every public and private enterprise; to push all projects calculated to build up the town and enhance its importance. The enterprise and the town or community is the foundation of its permanent success.

A town may as well prepare for a funeral as to become indifferent to the enterprise in its midst. Men who cannot look far enough before to see that money placed judiciously in a public enterprise will bear a hundred fold in the appreciation of their property, are to be pitied. They are not the men to put their shoulders to the wheel and build up the town. They are the class who are ready to take all they can of some one else's but they are not willing to do anything themselves. Give us less growing men and more action.

Chauncey Marble, a wealthy farmer and mill owner of Pine Valley, Pa., is charged with manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin. The mint, dies and tools were all captured. Marble, who is a man of wealth, gave bail. The oil country is flooded with spurious coin from his mint.

JACOB FORNEY.

Honors to a Former Jacksonville Boy.

The Anniston correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser has this to say of Mr. Jacob Forney, who, a few years ago, was a Jacksonville boy, and who went from the State Normal school here to the State University:

"Jacob Forney has been elected principal of the Noble Institute for Boys to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Willis recently. Mr. Forney graduated at the State University in 1887 with high honors. He is a son of Gen. John H. Forney and a nephew of Congressman W. H. Forney, of this district."

The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1891.

DEVELOPMENT.

DOINGS ON THE LINE OF THE EAST AND WEST RAILROAD.

A Railroad Man who is a Success as a Reconstructor—St Clair Coal Fields &c., &c.

People don't know half the time what is going on right under their noses. We have plenty of time to lift up our voices and sweep over every little backset and check to the development of our own particular locality, but not enough to look around us, study causes and mark the development in other quarters.

If we would get outside our own environments once and awhile and observe our neighbors, how they hustle, we would, perchance take a more optimistic view of things and conclude that they are "brighter" than our fancy had painted them after all. Such at least has been the experience of the writer and he would commend a like course of action to all whom the financial depression and the recent bad weather has combined to plunge into a fit of the "blues."

Wednesday morning the editor of the REPUBLICAN was handed a telegram from Gen. Burke requesting that Mr. W. H. Dean and he should meet Col. Ball and himself at the E. & W. Junction for the purpose of making a trip to the Alexander Manganese mines on the line of the E. & W. Railroad. Taking a carriage at Jacksonville we were soon at the Junction and one of a party in Col. Ball's private car bound on a trip of observation along the line of the road.

When the writer was last on the E. & W. Railroad, it was a rickety little narrow gauge concern which began nowhere and ended nowhere and scarce had a schedule. When he boarded the train this trip, he found himself on a splendidly built broad gauge road 117 miles in length, connecting with the Georgia Pacific road at one end at Pell City and with the Western and Atlantic road on the other end at Cartersville. Fine roadbed, splendid iron bridges, good rolling stock marks the road and it is an object of pride to every citizen of the section it traverses as well as a substantial benefit. As a narrow gauge it was a disappointment and loss to its patrons all along the line. Enterprising men put up saw mills to utilize the wealth of timber along the line, only to find they could not get cars to bear the products to the markets of the world. Iron mines and coal mines were opened with like experience. Side tracks were taken out, business along the line in industries enumerated was paralyzed and everybody along the line were cursing the road and its management with great sincerity and earnestness. Now everything is different. The road is clothed with 60's rail, 4½ lbs heavier than that on the E. T. Va. & Ga., there is an abundance of rolling stock, push and drive and energy marks the handling of the products of the mills and mines along its way and the whole movement is such as to inspire hope and confidence that the development can't keep ahead of the capacity of the road. It has been well remarked that the building of the E. & W. R. R., as a narrow gauge has kept back the development of the section it traverses ten years. But it will be no longer. Under its present admirable management that country will go ahead with remarkable speed, Col. Ball, who is the receiver of the road looks not only after the business of his road; but he takes great interest in pushing the enterprises along the line of it, and the result will be that in a comparatively short time his road will have more business than any other short line road in the South.

Col. Ball has a fine record not only as a railroad superintendent under ordinary conditions; but as a re-constructor of crippled roads. He took the Alabama & Chattanooga when it was completely run down at the heels, dangerous to ride on and a reproach to its builders, and rehabilitated it and made it part of the most splendid line of railway in the South. What he did for that road he will do for the East & West, if given the time. He has performed wonders in the brief time he has had it, but it is not yet up to his standard of what a first-class road should be, and he will not rest until he has it rock-bottomed where the soil is uncertain and otherwise so finished up as to make it first-class in every respect. He knows how to do it and can do it with as little expenditure as any man in the United States can. His policy with respect to branch tracks shows his wisdom and foresight in conserving the interests of the road. He encourages the building of these branches by parties who own mills and mines along this line, and these iron works after they are made ready. All along the line of his road these spurs are observable and more are to be built. They will ultimately belong to the road and add greatly to its value.

Meanwhile they are of large benefit to those who construct them and add freight to the road. So, the arrangement is mutually beneficial and satisfactory.

The road as has been said, is 117 miles long, not including the branches or spurs. The main towns on the line are Cartersville, Cedartown, Piedmont, Dukes, Coal City and Peil City. Cedartown and Piedmont have each a furnace, that at Piedmont being in process of construction, soon to be finished. Piedmont, as every one knows, is a growing, flourishing town, which is forging ahead with remarkable rapidity. It is situated at the intersection of the E. T. V. & C. and the E. & W. railroads, and will in time be a most important feeder to both roads. The town of Dukes is situated at the intersection of the East & West and the Alabama Mineral railroads. This town is situated in the midst of a fine agricultural as well as fine mineral country and will be heard from one of these days. All it needs is for capital to take hold of it. It has an admirable situation. Cedar Creek is a great feeder of the E. & W. R. R., the supplies for its furnace being largely shipped over that road as well as the general merchandise of the town. But it is the mining towns of the St. Clair coal fields which are destined to make the owners of the road rich. Coal City, Imman, Ragland, all will tax the utmost carrying capacity of the road in the near future, while the iron and manganese mines along the line will not be behind in their demand for cars. Indeed it is hard to see how the road will handle its traffic after awhile. There is now in operation four coal mines, turning out many hundred tons daily, two lime works, several stone quarries, one manganese mine and eleven iron mines. These latter are all famous and actively at work. The manganese mine is not shipping ore at present, but will be as soon as the spur is completed to the famous "Alexander Forty" bought by the Augusta Iron Company and which is in contemplation. This spur will run directly by and through the manganese property. This manganese mine is probably the richest and most extensive of any single body of manganese in the South, with the possible exception of the mine owned by the Carnegies in Virginia, and will one day make a great fortune for its owners. It is practically a mountain of the ore singularly, free from chert and yielding fifty-five per cent. and higher of manganese. Arrangements were once made to ship it to the Carnegies at Pittsburgh and a side track was put in and a road-way built to the mine, but the road could furnish no cars and the attempt to work the mine was thus discouraged. Now, since the admirable management of Col. Ball promises ample facilities to shippers, the owners of this valuable mine are talking about working it. Shipments will be made, but the main product of the mine will be preserved for the steel development which is certain to be made at Jacksonville at no greatly distant day.

The St. Clair coal fields have not been fully exploited by the State Geologist; but he will probably get to them this year. For this reason they are not so fully known as other coal measures in the State, but at this the fact is coming to the knowledge of the public that there are the most valuable coking coals in the State. The writer a year ago sent some of the coke from this region to the school of mining in New York and it was pronounced by members of the faculty to be equal to the Pocahontas in every respect. This was from the new vein of coal now being worked by John Postel and others on the Broken Arrow. The door was quickly unlocked and the trembling culprit forced out by some of the crowd.

About this time Mr. A. M. Elliott

hearing of the difficulty at the jail went to the assistance of the jailer, the jailer, Mr. Andy Smith, a deputy sheriff, was sleeping in the front room and was first awakened by the noise. He awoke and went out and was at once covered by a half dozen pistols. Mr. Slaughter, hearing the disturbance, came out and was seized and carried by force to the jail, and under the threat of death was forced to unlock the jail and give the combination to the cell where John Dances was confined.

The door was quickly unlocked and the trembling culprit forced out by some of the crowd.

There was about 200 men in the crowd, but only about 100 came to town, the others remained out where Dances was hung. About fifty went to the jail and forty or fifty more were stationed about the streets.

The negro, it will be remembered, was arrested some time ago for attempting to rape a Mrs. Brewton Pitts, a highly respectable white lady who lived near Wilsonville, in this county. A crowd came down on the night after his arrest, and the sheriff got information that an attempt would be made to lynch Dances and he hurried him off to Birmingham, and when the crowd gathered Dances could not be found. It was brought back on the 4th of March, but it was not generally known that he was here and no trouble was apprehended, as circuit court was to convene yesterday.

The sheriff this morning notified the coroner and an inquest was held, but no clue could be obtained as to who the lynchers were.

Bisolution Notice.

The late firm of Bowling & Woodruff, (B. Bowling and K. S. Woodruff) at Alexander, Ala., have dissolved. The business will be continued under the name of B. Bowling, he collecting all money due said firm and assuming all debts.

K. S. WOODRUFF.

TAX DECREES.

The TAX Collector of Calhoun County, Ala., D. Z. Goodlett, filed in my office on March 10, 1891, a list of lands and lots upon which the tax for 1890, and costs, were unpaid for the year 1890, and previous years in some cases. Notice is hereby given, that unless the owner or agent comes forward and pays off the taxes and costs accrued upon said lands and lots or show cause why a decree should not be rendered against said lands and lots, for the tax therefor, for the payment of such taxes and costs, as may be due, to be rendered on the 15th day of April, 1891, being the 2nd Monday in April, and a regular term of the Probate Court for Calhoun County, Ala., for the sale of said lands and lots, for the purpose aforesaid for the tax year of 1890.

Lenoir Mfg Company, Precinct No. 1, 5 acre lot in Jacksonville, Ala., bounded north by J. M. Crook, east by Martin and others, west by Mrs. A. C. Alexander and south by grave yard lot.

Tax 1890 \$ 1.60
Costs 1.20
Advertising 1.48
Total \$ 4.28

W G Wheeler, Precinct No 1, 1/2 of lot one and fractional lot nine, section 18, township 13, range 10, 1/2 of fractional, section 9, township 13, range 10, 61 acres west part of sw 1/4, section 10, township 13, range 10.

Tax 1890 \$ 6.40
Costs 1.20
Advertising 1.74
Total \$ 9.34

Levy Postell and Vandiver, Precinct No. 1, part of northeast quarter of southwest quarter and northwest of southeast 15 acres, section 20, township 14, and range 6.

Tax 1890 \$ 2.40
Costs 1.20
Advertising 1.47
Total \$ 5.07

F. E. Ashley, Precinct No 1, lot 15, block 333, map of Jacksonville, m. & m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.40
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.11
Total \$.50

Chas Allenger, Precinct No 1, lot 3, block 67, lot 15, block 50; lot 4, block 300; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.60
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.20
Total \$.31

J. R. Alexander, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 303; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.08
Total \$.28

M. S. Acre, Precinct No 1, lot 11, block 32; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.11
Total \$.30

N. B. Babb, Precinct No 1, lot 22, block 254; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.11
Total \$.30

D. Benhard, Precinct No 1, lot 14, block 266; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.08
Total \$.28

Fred Fred, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 111; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.10
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.11
Total \$.28

R. O. Condor, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 297; map of J. m. and m. company, in Jacksonville.

Tax 1890 \$.40
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.11
Total \$.31

J. R. Dayton, Precinct No 1, lot 46, lot 1 block 4; map of Jacksonville and mfg Co. in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.40
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.29
Total \$.40

W. H. Condor, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 353, map of Jacksonville and mfg Co. in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.20
Total \$.30

W. H. Condor, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 353, map of Jacksonville and mfg Co. in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.20
Total \$.30

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Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.20
Total \$.30

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Advertising 1.20
Total \$.30

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Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.20
Total \$.30

W. H. Condor, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 353, map of Jacksonville and mfg Co. in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.20
Costs 1.70
Advertising 1.20
Total \$.30

W. H. Condor, Precinct No 1, lot 1, block 353, map of Jacksonville and mfg Co. in Jacksonville, Ala.

Tax 1890 \$.2

